# The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874. IN CLUBS OF 50. OR OVER, $1


### A LOVE SONG.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Good night! I have to say good night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good night unto that fragile hand
All queenly with its weight of rings:
Good night to fond, uplifted eyes,
Good night to chestnut braids of hair,
Good night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness nestled there,—
The snowy hand detains me, then
I'll have to say good night again!

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by this porch
With my adieus. Till then good night!
You wish the time were now? And I,
You do not blush to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago,—
What both these showy hands! ah, then
I'll have to say good night again!

### WORKING FOR A LIVING.

"Ruined?,'

Ralph Hartston made the exclamation in a half incredulous and wholly surprised tone; and no wonder! for Sidney Coster had the day before been the richest of all that wealthy circle of which they were the representatives.

"Yes, ruined."

"But I do not understand it, Coster," said Hartston.

"I suppose not."

"I do not—I cannot realize it," persisted Hartston.

"You would if you were in my place," replied Sidney bitterly.

"How did it happen—please explain," said Hartston, lighting a fresh cigar. However much our friends may lose, it seldom interferes much with our pleasures in this world.

"Simply and naturally enough," replied Coster, declining with a wave of his hand the proffered cigar. "No, I must give up that luxury now; I have no money to spend on cigars. I trusted my money to my uncle, who, by the way, is the best fellow in the world, and he lost it all for me; that's all."

"I am amazed at your coolness," said Ralph.

"No use fretting about it now; that won't mend the matter, or make it any better."

"That's true enough, but very hard to practice, I imagine. How did your uncle, who, by the way, I should call a very sharp fellow, if he had lost all my fortune for me, lose all this money? Large sum I believe?"

"Cool hundred and fifty thousand," replied Coster as composedly as if the sums were but the same number of cents, of belonged to some one else.

"And he lost it?"

"Yes, that's just it—speculating," interrupted Sidney, as his friend glanced inquiringly at him.

"And you, Sidney, what will you?—"

"Why go to work, of course! What else is there to do?"

Work! Sidney Coster at work! He the daintiest and most wealthy aristocrat of us all, at work! Why the idea is preposterous and absurd."

The sneering laugh which followed these words nettled his listener, and roused all the manhood within him.

"And why shouldn't I work—or you either, for that matter? God intended that all his creatures should earn their bread, and because we have always lived and grown in the sun of pleasure, and eaten the bread of idleness, is it any reason why we always should? Out upon such ideas, I say! and away with this false pride, that will permit a gentleman to swindle, lie, gamble and steal, and not lower himself; but abases him to the dust if he dares to honestly earn his living. It's all wrong, and I will not be bound by it!"

He showed by his earnest look that he meant it, every word. Hartston was aghast at such leveling ideas, and said:

"Just as you please, of course, Coster. You are your own master. But, of course, if you choose to put yourself down in the dirt, you won't expect your friends to come down to the same level. I, for one, would never think of associating with a man who worked for a living."

Sidney Coster's lip curled in contempt of such a character. Hartston continued:

"Why don't you go ahead, old fellow, and marry some rich girl? You are a good-looking fellow and might very easily do it."

"What an honorable thing that would be, wouldn't it? I would rather starve than thus degrade myself and deceive a woman!"

"As you please. Good-day!" And one "friend" was gone.

Coster looked after him a moment, and in spite of his brave words he felt bitter against the fate that had made him a poor man. It was a pleasant life, this that he had been leading, and it was hard to give it up.

The next thing to do was to search for employment. He possessed nothing in the world except his clothes and a small amount of jewelry—relics of his former butterfly existence—and a heart full of courage. He did not know how to work, had never attempted even the slightest details of business, but he set resolutely about the task before him.

He walked the city for days and days, but all in vain. No one wanted him. There were plenty of situations, but when his qualifications were asked he was forced to tell the miserable truth and confess that he knew just—nothing. How bitterly he regretted now, in his hour of need, that he had not spent the hours which he had wasted in acquiring his accomplishments, in learning something that would help him in his strait. Regrets were useless, and he went steadily forward upon the hard path of duty.

At last he lost all hopes of finding employment in the city, and turned his face toward the spreading fields, and shady groves, and contented, peace homes of God's own land, the country. He did not know what he should do there; he had not a friend in the wide world, he thought, who cared whether he lived or died. Where his uncle—the unhappy cause of his misfortune—had gone he did not know. He only knew he was alone, tired, and heart sick, and discouraged, turning with a longing heart from the hot and dusty city streets, to the fresh, green meadows of the country.

He went. For two days he tramped slowly along, sick in mind and in body. He had tried again and again to find employment as he came along, but still the same helplessness of ignorance was his bane barrier. He was sick, very sick, and knew not where he might lay his weary head. As last he fell, and knew no more.

After the long blank and darkness he had a dreamy sense of a pleasant shaded room; of open, vine covered windows, filled with fresh pure flowers; of a kind, hearty, rugged face that came and looked at him, and then spoke cheerily to another kind and motherly face that hovered over him oftener, and smoothed his pillows, and brushed back his clustering hair, matted with his restless fever tossings; of another face—an angel he dreamed it was—younger, and so fresh and sweet that the very sight of it seemed to put him far on his road to health again.

This face did not come as often as the others. It would steal softly in for a moment with the other faces; and even then, if he happened to be awake, it would dart out again in a frightened manner, and as the days passed on and he grew better, it did not come at all; and then he grew impatient to get well and find where it had gone.

At last the pleasant morning came that he was well enough to walk out and sit on the pleasant porch; and then, unasked by them, for they were too kind to intrude upon his secrets, he told them all his story, and they listened and gave him their warmest sympathy; and one face—the timid, fresh, young one—was bathed in tears behind the leafy screen, where it had crept unseen.

He found his haven at last. Farmer Royston—the good, worthy soul that he was—offered him refuge and a place where he could earn his own living; and he went to work. His whole heart was bent upon learning, and he progressed rapidly with his duties of the farm. He made just as rapid headway into the affections of the family. Of the family in truth; but of the shy heart in particular, he could not feel as sure. That very shyness that added such a charm to her sweet young beauty, interposed an almost insurmountable barrier to her confidence. He could not tell how she regarded him; she was shy and reserved, scarcely ever speaking to him, and never remained alone with him for one moment.

The months rolled on and he had been there a year. In that year of independence and healthy labor he had grown strong and rugged and handsomer than ever. He had improved in mind, also, for though his accomplishments were thrown aside, he had gained a state of practical knowledge that was invaluable to him; and more, he was desperately in love. The young shy face had conquered him completely.

One pleasant summer evening he strolled down by the river, and unexpectedly came upon Hattie Royston sitting silently beside the old tree that grew upon the water's edge. She started to her feet and would have run away, but he gently detained her with his arm.

"Why do you always avoid me, Hattie?" he asked, trying to look into her averted face.

She made no reply, and only turned farther away from him.

"Do you then dislike me so much, Hattie?" he asked reproachfully.

The look she flashed upon him was a direct denial of the charge, and yet she would not speak.

"I love you so dearly and so tenderly that my whole life must be a sad one if you do not love me in return. You do not wish my life to be that, do you Hattie?"

The answer came so slow and faint that he had to bend his face close down to hear the soft little whisper.

"No; not that!"

He bent so low that his face almost touched hers, and then he saw it was rosy red, with now and then a tear sparkled upon it like a diamond. He thought she was pained and in distress. "I am so sorry, Hattie. I did not mean to give you pain."

She stopped him with a little finger pressed upon his lips; and now she looked up, grown bolder in her joy.

"Can you not see that I am only happy? that I am crying for that very happiness?" and she smiled lovingly thro' her tears.

"You love me then, darling?" he asked as he drew her closer to him, and bent down to look within her eyes.

"Yes, yes! I have loved you so much ever since——"

"Ever since when?" he asked, as she paused in sweet confusion, and her old shyness returned.

"Ever since the day you fell out there in the road and we brought you in."

They said no more just then; what need? the silence is full of words to lovers, and they were more than content with this.

"Will I let you have her? Of course I will! and glad of the chance to gave her to so good a husband!" said Farmer Royston when Sidney asked him for his prize; and good wife spoke likewise.

And so the days rolled rapidly along toward the one appointed for the wedding. And on that very morning a letter came from the absent uncle. It was as follows:

"DEAR SIDNEY: The speculations that we thought had ruined you have turned out splendid. I have in my possession over one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, all yours. Come and take posession at once.

Then followed his uncle's address and signature.

Not until after they were married did he show the letter to his bride. She rejoiced at his good fortune—for his sake—and said: "You were poor, Sidney, when I married you; so you see I loved you for yourself alone."

His rich friends would have come back to him, but they found no welcome. He had tried them, and they were found wanting.

A WESTERN paper chronicles a marriage in this suggestive style: "The couple resolved themselves into a committee of two, with power to add to their number."

### SONGS BY THE LATE BRYAN WALLER PROCTOR.

[We print below two of Mr. Proctor's songs. The "King Death" was very popular in its day, and Fry used it as the opening chorus of his opera "Leonora."]

KING DEATH.

King Death was a rare old fellow!
He sat where no sun could shine;
And he lifted his hand so yellow,
And poured out his coal-black wine.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

There came to him many a maiden,
Whose eyes had forgot to shine;
And widows, with grief o'erladen,
For a draught of his sleepy wine.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

The Scholar left all his learning;
The Poet his fancied woes;
And the Beauty her bloom returning,
Like life to the fading rose.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

All came to the royal old fellow,
Who laughed till his eyes dropped brine,
And he gave them his hand so yellow,
And pledged them in Death's black wine.
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

A PETITION TO TIME.

Touch us gently, Time!
Let us glide adown thy stream
Gently,—as we sometimes glide
Through a quiet dream!
Humble voyagers are we,
Husband, wife, and children three—
(One is lost,—an angel, fled
To the azure, overhead!)

Touch us gently, Time!
We've not proud nor soaring wings;
Our ambition, our content,
Lies in simple things.
Humble voyagers are we,
O'er Life's dim, unsounded sea,
Seeking only some calm clime:—
Touch us gently, gentle Time!

### THE LATEST FASHIONS.

The new French sacques, worn with a demi-trained skirt, the latter having a broad treble box pleat down its entire back, is an exceedingly comfortable and handsome outdoor costume. An overskirt, says Harper's Bazar, is not needed with this trimmed skirt: a basque in simple cuirass shape should be used with the skirt in the house. The graceful French sacque is loose and ample, hanging straight down from the shoulders without curving in with the figure, and is much longer than the jackets worn last year. The back is in the simple French shape, consisting of but two pieces, without side bodies, and is not slashed, though ladies who wear large tournures find it necessary to leave the seam in the middle of the back open below the waist. The fronts are single-breasted, closed from top to bottom, and finished by a standing collar, which must be very high, as it is now the fashion to cover the neck up to the chin. The shoulders are very short, and the sleeves project above the armhole just as gentlemen's coat sleeves do; these sleeves are coat shape, but very large.

These sacques will be worn in the new black matelasse silk, a fabric resembling wadded quilted silk, and very thick and warm. The trimmings will be of black velvet at the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps and a broad shaped piece down the middle of the back, from top to bottom. A tassel fringe round the edge completes the trimming. As winter approaches, fur will take the place of other border trimming. Cashmere and cloth sacks of this pattern are trimmed with repped silk, Titan braid, studded with jet—everything this season appears studded with jet—jet galloon, jet fringe and beaded Yak lace.

The demi-trained skirt of black silk worn with this sacque has the box-pleated back in favor this season. This is a deeply folded triple pleat, with the centre box-pleat about an eighth of a yard wide for skirts worn by ladies of medium hight. The pleating occupies the space hitherto given to a plain back breadth, and is lapped on the belt almost to the second side seam. The back breadth of which this pleat is made is a yard wide, hence when narrow fabrics are used something more than a single breadth is required. This yard-wide back is first lined with stiff foundation, then faced and bound. The pleat is then folded, and to keep it in place rows of tape are sewed across underneath it, the lowest now being about half a yard from the edge. When properly arranged the pleat will be well defined to the bottom of the skirt, though it will of itself spread out in fan-like train below the last tape. This dispenses with all flounces behind, and is newer and far prettier than the rows of horizontal flounces lately worn on back beadths from belt to edge. One or two large bows of long loops of doubled silk are placed on the pleat. An ample tournure—not abruptly projecting, as in the days of the Grecian bend, but sloping, is worn under these pleated skirts to give them a graceful flowing effect. The two side gores of this skirt are very narrow at the top; the front and first side gores are sewed to the belt without fullness, and the result is perfectly flat front and side breadths. The trimming is two deep bias flounces with French hems and many rows of shirring. The flounces extend so high, and the basque and French sacque are so long that an apron is not needed. Sometimes the pleated skirt has but one flounce across the front and sides, and in that case a long apron of silk or of lace, or of cashmere heavily beaded, is added. This apron slopes sharply upward on the sides, and is fastened under the box-pleated back, or else it is extended to form a short back drapery, which is disposed in a treble box-pleat to match that of the lower skirt. The cuirass, the Henri Trois basque with long fronts but no vest, and the belted basque, are all appropriately worn with the box-pleated skirt.

The two important costumes ladies add to their wardrobe this fall are, first, a black or very dark silk suit for visiting, church, driving, theatre and afternoon wear, and a second suit for shopping, traveling and morning promenades. For the first costume we commend the skirt and sacque just describe, and add just here that black is considered as stylish as ever, and finds no formidable rival in colors. While this pleated skirt is especially effective in rich silks, it is by no means confined to them, but is shown in imported wool suits of Limousin, roulier, cashmere, and also the less yielding alpacas and poplins. For the second suit we commend the English cuirass and apron overskirt with pockets, made of wool stuffs in dark indistinct plaids.

The English cuirass is of fine all-wool plaid goods, showing two shades of dark brown with white cross bars. The sleeves and lower skirt are of dark chestnut brown silk of solid color; the cuirass basque, overskirt and flounce are of plaid wool. In every part of the dress the plaid is trimmed with the plain color, and the plain color with the plaid. The English cuirass fits as if moulded to the figure, extends deep and smoothly over the hips, is slightly pointed behind, and has no position pleating or any trimming except flat bands that follow the outlines or the seams, and do not interfere with its plain surface and simple style. The English cuirass differs from the cuirass basque in having an English back made of four forms instead of the French back, which consists of but two pieces without side bodies. These cuirasses are indiscriminately worn; but we commend English backs for stout figures, as the three back seams break the breadth, while French backs with a single seam (that down the middle) are most becoming to slender women.

Milliners just returned from Paris, speak of the prevalence of scarlet, carmine, and the dark rich "cardinal" red in millinery, and also in the accessories of dress, such as scarlet sashes and neck-ties. For instance, poppies were the favorite flowers in summer, and the Parisiennes attended garden fetes with poppy wreaths for bonnets, dispensing with crowns. Later in the season carmine velvet bows, birds, and dark cardinal roses came into vogue there, and are already popular here. The Catogan loop or queue in which the hair is arranged is tied back by a large scarlet bow, sometimes of gros grain ribbon, sometimes of the bias twilled silk now used for neck-ties. At present the most popular hats for autumn are of two shapes; first, that for round faces is low-crowned, with a broad brim turned up in front and again on one side, or else just behind. These are worn very far back on the head, showing the loose, large waves of the front hair, which is no longer in crimps or fringes on the forehead, but in natural looking waves. Brown, gray and black felts, also black chip hats are shown in these shapes. For long, slender faces, the English walking hat is in favor. This has the front brim turned down low on the forehead, and perfectly square across the front, while each side of the brim is turned up flatly against the crown, though these sides are not high, as they formerly were. Black chip, trimmed with black velvet and a red bird, or else dark cock's feathers are popular trimmings for hats of this kind. For afternoon dressy bonnets, to wear in open carriages, on the avenue, in the Park, visiting and church, white chip is chosen, with black velvet facing on the upturned brim, two demi-long ostrich feathers, either white, black, or lemon color, and some dark cardinal or else Isabelle roses stuck on the front of the brim. Such hats are worn with the long white tulle veil wrapped about the face and throat. It is unusual to see so many light hats worn at this season of the year. A few elegant young women have the hat and veil entirely white—white chip hat, white velvet facing, on brim, white daisies or asters just above the forehead, and white demi-plumes on the crown. More elderly and stately ladies wear the Mercutio bonnet, with its scoop front and long sweeping plume.

### A LITTLE FUN WITH A DOG.

Wayne Hovey, editor of Mr. Berg's paper, relates how he had a little fun with a dog, which first led him to consider the subject of cruelty to animals. "It was on a Fourth of July, several years ago," says Hovey, "and the dog's name was Spring. He was about the meanest specimen of a cur I ever knew—mangey, bow-legged, and yellow at that. But he had a pair of eyes like black beads, and what he lacked in natural talent he made up in practical experience. My father liked the dog because he was useful. He drove the cows up in the morning, kept the boys out of the water-melon patch, and was a terror to tramps. But the dog we celebrate brought a disaster to our house, or rather barn, which I shall never forget. We boys had a grudge against Spring for rousing the family when we came home late nights, and boy-like we proposed to pay him off. My eldest brother had bought a bunch of the largest size fire-crackers—a kind that I don't see now-a-days—and Spring had been induced by many fair promises of meat to accompany us up the road, about a quarter of a mile from the house. Here he was ruthlessly seized, and before he could turn to bite he was pinned to the earth by at least a dozen hands. The next thing he knew he had not less than a hundred fire-crackers fastened to his tail, which was lighted, and he was released. Never did a dog make better time for home. Every time he jumped he yelped, and every time he yelped a firecracker exploded. He reached the house some time before we did, and in the excitement of the day was soon forgotten. It was not long, however, that we were permitted to forget him. In less than half an hour the old gentleman's barn was discovered to be on fire, and when the flames had reached a point at which we gave up all hope of saving the building, the dog crawled out from beneath the under pinning. In his fright he had carried the firecrackers with him into the hay and set fire to the barn. He came off with a singed tail, and father lost $3,000 by the fire. I looked upon it as a sort of judgment, and have ever since been more careful in my treatment of animals."

"A GOOD way to restore a man apparently drowned," says one who has tried it, "is to first dry him thoroughly inside and out, and then clap a speaking trumpet to his ear, and inform him that his mother-in-law is dead."

### A MOTHER'S TRIALS.

"I'm almost tired of living,
I really do declare;
There's no one knows the troubles
That we poor mothers share!
It's get up in the morning,
And slave, and slave, and slave;
Do sit up straight, Rebecca,
How badly you behave!

"Why, there's no end of sewing,
To tidy up the boys;
And then the darling baby
Most of my time employs.
I wish the men who grumble,
And think our cares are light,
Would only take our places
A single day and night.

"When washing-day is over,
Then ironing day begins,
And cleaning up and scouring
The kettles and the tins;
You cannot trust to servants,
At least I can't; can you?
Heigh-ho! but for the children,
I don't know what I'd do.

Good-day, dear; call and see me
The next time you go by;
She seems to take life easy,
Much easier than I.
Though I don't leave my children,
To gad about the street,
She's thanked as much I dare say,
As some folks that we meet."

When everything was quiet,
I thought I would go in
And see that anxious mother,
And try her smiles to win.
Two bright eyes hid so shyly,
As I stood by the door;
Sweet housewife! happy dollies!
A family of four!

### A COURT SCANDAL.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA QUARRELS WITH HER HUSBAND.

[Paris Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

Court circles smile when the Empress of Austria's name is mentioned. The scandalous chronicle says she has fled from her husband just as the French Empress fled from St. Cloud years ago. One night the latter, having had her suspicions aroused, attempted to enter Napoleon III.'s bed chamber. She found the door guarded by Count Baccrach, who would not let her enter, using main force to prevent her. She became very angry, and soundly boxed his ears, not only once or twice, but until she could from sheer fatigue no longer lift her hands. She spent the rest of the night packing trunks, and the next morning took the early train for London, where she stayed only a day or two before going to Scotland. The newspapers gravely told us that grief at the loss of her only sister (to whom she was most tenderly attached) had rendered change of scene desirable, and therefore Her Majesty had gone to Scotland.

When she quitted Paris her avowed intention was never to return again, and she charged her confidential friends to see Mons. Berrges and get him to bring suit for a seperation. He, with characteristic honor, used all his influence to reconcile the parties, and as Countess de Montijo, Mons. Prosper Merimee (who was by many persons here believed, I think upon very slight foundations, to be the Empress's father,) and other trusted friends actively intervened, the breach was closed. The Empress's letters from Egypt, which were published among other papers found in the Tuileries, showed she never forgot nor forgave the Emperor that wrong.

The Empress of Austria suddenly quitted Vienna some weeks since, traveled day and night, took the belt railway which girdles Paris, and without stopping more than five minutes here proceeded to Havre. Here she rested one night and sailed early the next morning for the Isle of Wight. The Austrian newspapers all said she had quitted Vienna by medical advice; her physicians had recommended channel sea baths and sea air. Inquisitive eyes kept watch on royalty. They saw she took no baths, little exercise, made a visit as short as court etiquette would allow to the Queen and Imperial Prince of Germany, went nowhere, not even to the Royal Yacht Club's regatta, nor to the curious places of the Island. She looked grave, sad unto death.

The English newspapers announced that the Emperor of Austria had quitted Vienna to join the Empress in the Isle of Wight. Ten minutes after these newspapers reached the island the Emperor's chamberlain was negotiating the charter of a steamboat to take her to Southampton, and the steamboat chartered, he was at the telegraph office making arrangements for a special train from Southampton to London. As soon as fires could be lighted and steam raised, her Majesty was off for London. She did not stop at the embassy, refused to see the Austriam Ambassador, went to Claridge's Hotel, and began to visit the public monuments with the untiring perseverance of a college boy.

A telegram seems to have been sent to the Emperor of Austria announcing his wife's further flight; for he seems to have stopped on his journey. They say that she had declared that if he pursued her to London, she would fly to Scotland; if pressed, from there to Norway. She is still in London. He is at her home in Bavaria.

Their marriage was a love match. The family wanted him to marry her eldest sister. He went to Munich to see her. The youngest sister took possession of his heart at first sight, and to the surprise and vexation of the families, and especially of the elder sister, he announced that the younger sister would be his wife. Her position at Vienna was not without its drawbacks. The Emperor's mother was imperious, strove to exert great influence over him; there were political and financial embarassments which at times brought the Emperor to the verge of despair; there was the Russian war, which at times was a source of harassing anxiety to the Emperor of Austria while it lasted; then came the Franco-Italian war, which lost Austrian Lombardy and Venetia; next the Prussian war, which expelled Austria from the German Confederation. But they loved each other devotedly, and the happiness of their married life was unchequered, save by those summer clouds which will occasionally overcast the sunniest homes.

Viennese women are, as you know, the most dissolute in Europe. Has some beauty made the Emperor forgot his first love and the troth plighted her?

### FARM NOTES.

GROWING AND FATTENING HOGS.

The hog is accustomed to a great variety of food. He will eat animal and herbaceous food alike—there is nothing that comes amiss to him, and he thrives upon all. To select food for him, then, is not the thing. Though you can fatten them on one kind of food, you cannot do it economically. Take what breed you like, and it is economy in producing the greatest results from a given amount of food—that is the point that gives the profit in hog husbandry. The cheapest food, then, is to be sought if it answers the purpose. By the cheapest we mean also that which he relishes and thrives upon. Corn alone, though the great hog feed—made a speciality—is not the most advantageous. The exception to this is the West, where corn is very cheap. But even here, other grain and feed added, will produce a better growth of muscle and fat. All animals require a variety of food, and the hog is no exception. His appetite then will be satisfied, and all the wants of his system supplied. Grass in summer suits him; he revels in a clover field. Milk suits him the whole year around, and assists a rapid growth. Milk contains a great variety of elements in solution, and is an aid to the digestion of the more solid food. He likes vegetables—they stimulate his appetite, not only for the vegetables, but for the more concentrated and richer food. Though a "hog," he is governed by the same physiological principles as other animals, and is, therefore, liable to disease—to many ailments; but most of these are caused by abuses in management. Where he is well attended to, and supplied with a variety of good food, he seldom suffers from disease.

KEEP THE SOIL MELLOW AROUND TREES.

Unless the surface of the ground is mulched around young trees over an area of six to ten feet in diameter, the ground should be kept clean and mellow. Every farmer knows that a hill of corn or potatoes will not amount to much unless cultivated, and yet there are many who will neglect to give the same care to a tree which is worth a hundred hills of either of the former. In rich soils trees may grow rapidly without cultivation, and no amount of grass or weeds will retard them; but there are other things besides growth to be looked after. If the weeds and grass are allowed to grow up around the stems of apple, peach or quince trees, the bark will become soft near their base by being shaded, and thereby be in a suitable condition for the reception of the eggs which will eventually become peach or apple borers. Take any dozen young apple trees in sections where the apple tree borer is abundant, and allow a portion to be checked with weeds and the remainder well cultivated, and then watch the result. From our own experience we believe that the chances are nine to one in favor of those cultivated being exempt from this pest.

WORTH KNOWING.

Dr. Grass, living near Granby, who is clearing up a new farm, has been troubled with a large number of big oak stumps. He had heard that saltpetre was good for stumps. Accordingly a couple of months ago he sprinkled on the top of each stump about a teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre. A few days ago he set fire to these stumps, and says they commenced and continued to burn until every stump was totally consumed, roots and all, so that he was able to plow without the least difficulty over the very ground formerly occupied by these large stumps. He says some of the stumps burned four or five days. Farmers, try the doctor's remedy; he says it will not fail. The doctor also says that if your cabbage plants are troubled with little black bugs you can save every one of them by sprinkling them lightly with cayenne pepper. Use an ordinary table pepper box. This is a dead shot.—[Granby (Mo.) Miner.

PRESERVING GRAPES.

The preservation of fruit in its natural condition, ranks next in importance to its production. When its season is prolonged four or five months, the table may be furnished with a delicious luxury, and the vineyardist will receive rich gain, as the earliest and the latest fruits command the highest prices. Of coarse, every variety will not keep, but most of the popular sorts may be preserved with ordinary care. The process of preserving grapes is very simple, but more of common sense than science is necessary to success.

1. Gather when fully ripe. Most sorts change color half a month before they are ripe, and a mistake is often made in picking them. As this fruit only ripens upon the vine, it must be left till the stem shrinks and turns brown. Overripe grapes keep better than unripe ones. The green bunches may be left for a second gathering. Thin out all imperfect berries when picking.

2. Always gather them in fair weather, in the morning after the dew has dried.

3. Handle very carefully, not to rub off the bloom, and do not bruise or break; cut with a pair of sharp scissors.

4. When gathered, bring into a cool place, spread out on shed for a few days, till the surplus moisture has passed off.

5. Then pack in tight boxes, able to hold 20 to 30 lbs. Spread a thin sheet of paper on bottom, then a layer of grapes close together, then a sheet of paper, and so on till full. If sawdust is used in packing, the fruit will taste woody; chag of rye, oats, wheat or of rice is good, but paper is best, as it does not stick to the clusters. Have four or five layers in the box. Keep in temperature of 35° to 40°. They may be examined occasionally and imperfect berries removed; but if the fruit is sound and ripe, and the place cool, they will keep four or five months without further care.—[Cor. Fruit Recorder.

THE handsomest lady in a horse car is not always the one that is passing fare.

### VARIETIES.

DOES Grant raise Murphys on his St. Louis Farm?—[Boston Post.

MR. BERGH denies the report that he is about to cause the arrest of several parties for bottling cats-up.

A SWARM of wasps invaded a church in Athol, Mass., recently, and the services could not proceed until they were expelled.

AN Irish waiter girl in a hotel at Burlington, Vt., has been left a fortune of $1,500,000 by the will of a relative in Ireland.

A DUBUQUE cooper, whose wife was always scolding, barrelled her up and rolled her around the shop until she solemnly promised to reform.

FIVE applications for divorce were filed in Indianapolis one day last week, whilst only two applications for marriage licenses were received during the same period.

A Chicago paper says that not one man in fifty knows how to carry a ladder easily. The best way is for a man to carry the holes and hire a boy to carry the rest of it.

IT appears that it was not fright that made Kellogg's hair turn gray while he was at the New Orleans Custom House. When he ran from the Executive chamber he forgot to take his dye.

MRS. JEWETT, the postmaster's wife who stole money from letters passing through the postoffice at Hancock, Vermont, has never been punished for her crime. She has recently been visiting Hancock in male attire.

FASHIONABLE women in Paris now wear attached to a belt around their waists an alms bag, a fan, a card case, a pocket-book, an umbrella, a turnip watch, a pin-cushion, some ivory tablets, and a little mirror.

AN English scholar who has just returned from China says that shortly before he left that country he fell in with a gentleman aged 106, who was just about to go in for his last scholastic examination, with a view of obtaining the final diploma of scholarship.

IN a recent action for a breach of promise of marriage, the defendant's counsel asked the plaintiff, "Did my client enter into a positive agreement to marry you?" "Not exactly," she replied: "but he courted me a good deal, and he told my sister that he intended to marry into our family."

AT the late Methodist Conference in Batavia, N. Y., one of the Elders said he was once settled over a weak church, and appointed a committee of young ladies to collect subscriptions for its support. One of them was so successful that he thought she would be a good overseer and helpmate in a family, and so he married her.

THE Duke de Frias, the Spanish grandee who married Lady Crampton, the divorced wife of Sir Philip Crampton (Victoria Balfe), committed suicide at Biarritz. He first shot himself, and, being only wounded, jumped off a rock into the sea and was drowned. He has left three young children.

AT the National Science Congress in Breslau on September 22, a trial was made of Dr. Reclain's apparatus for the cremation of the human body. The result was that half an hour after the corpse was placed in the furnace the soft parts of the body were thoroughly consumed, and in one hour the bones were reduced to a fine white ash.

ALL the girls, says Jennie June, now wear their hair combed back plain and tied in a Chinese pig-tail, or old-fashioned queue at the back. This is a revolution so complete, after the puffs, and braids, and chignons, and waterfalls, that it detracts much from their appearance en masse, and makes all women appear suddenly to have grown smaller and plainer.

THE other day one ragged little fellow promenading the street, while it was crowded with lady shoppers, thoughtfully remarked to another little fellow: "These 'ere gals have got another new fashion—they only wear one ear-ring now." Every feminine within hearing immediately raised her ears, supposing she had lost one of her ornaments.

"BY the Sad Sea Waves."—Landlady (who has just presented her weekly bill): "I 'ope, ma'am, as you find the bracing hair agree with you, ma'am, and your good gentleman, ma'am!" Lady: "O, yes, our appetites are wonderfully improved! For instance, at home we eat only two loaves a day, and I find, from your account, that we can manage eight!" [Landlady feels uncomfortable.]

SADUN KHAN, one of the leaders of the attack on the Residency at Indore during the Sepoy mutiny, which resulted in the death of thirty-nine Europeans, including women and children, has been condemned, and will shortly be hanged. His active participation in the murders was clearly proved. This is the sixth leading mutineer who has been captured during Lord Northbrook's administration. Two of them committed suicide.

AN undergraduate at Cambridge, who found among the questions on his examination paper this: "Why will not a pin stand on its point?", elaborately explained the point thus: "1. A pin will not stand on its head; much less is it possible that it will stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which has no parts and no magnitude. A pin cannot stand on that which has no parts and no magnitude, and therefore a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will, if you stick it in."

MRS. THOMPSON, of Mohawk, N. Y., loves chivalrous men. She wanted one for a son-in-law. She had some doubts about the young man who was engaged to her daughter, so she dressed in men's clothes and picked a quarrel with him. The prospective son-in-law took off his coat, jammed the old lady's plug hat down over her eyes, tore her collar off, broke her nose, and was about to make carpet-rags of her pantaloons, when he discovered that he was fighting a woman. Mrs. Thompson thinks he will do.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874


THE New York Sun dubbs the new third term organ just started in that city as "The Gravestone of Grantism."

THE Gazette wants the Republican ticket elected because it has been tried. That is just the reason it will not be elected. It has indeed been tried, but won't do.

THE Italian Minister of Finance reports a deficiency of fifty-four millions of lier. He ought to send over here and get a lot of Radical politicians. There would be no deficiency of liars then.

GRANT'S salary and perquisites amount to $127,660 per year. General Negley, himself a grabber, helped the President to this enormous grab. The taxpayers have to foot the bill.

THE Mail and Chronicle, two afternoon daily journals, recently started in the interests of the Philadelphia Democracy have consolidated and the new paper will be known hereafter as the Mail and Chronicle.

WE will undertake to watch the minority on the Committee to suggest amendments to the new Constitution, as the Gazette seems to think the danger is there, rather than with the Legislature, but can it vouch for the majority?

THE suspended Freedmen's Savings Bank owes $2,800,000 and has on hand only $45,000. Another evidence of how white Radical thieves plunder poor colored people. There was not a single Democrat connected with the swindling concern.

THE Philadelphia Press figures up a charge of $156,202,989 against the Democratic party. All right. We will give the Radical leaders credit to that amount on the $7,000,000,000 they owe the people. It don't reduce the bill much, but every little helps.

THE Ring brings charges against the Democracy for $156,202,989.95. There is certainly a mistake about the 95 cents. It should only be 93. When that eminent apostle of Addition, Division and Silence, "Wee" Kemble swears to the bill, we don't want him to endanger his soul for the paltry sum of two cents. Therefore, let the bill be amended.

DON CAMERON has been settled upon by the Ring to make the race for the U. S. Senatorship against Hon. John Scott. As the Democracy intend to have a majority on joint ballot this year, we do not feel much alarm on the Cameron question, and respectfully request our friends on the other side not to discount Don's vote in the Senate on the Louisiana question.

THE latest wail from the Bayne wing is that if Mr. Cochran is elected he will repeal the tariff and our mills will stop and the workingmen walk in idleness all the day long. When we come to face the fact that that is the condition of things just now, we don't see how repealing the tariff could make matters worse. But then Mr. Cochran is in favor of a higher protective tariff than Mr. Bayne, and so is Mr. Purviance, then why all this nonsense about a tariff?

THE Commercial advises us to take a bright view of the financial and business condition of affairs. We are naturally of a buoyant and hopeful disposition, not easily moved to complaining and never yield to despair. Indeed we may as well confess, we gathered a little of our knowledge of the desperate condition of our leading industries, from the financial columns of the Commercial, we presumed it had superior facilities for acquiring such information, at least we never doubted the correctness of the particular statements furnished, nor do we now, but they suddenly ceased, to appear, after a committee of iron manufacturers waited upon that journal and informed the proprietors the truth must not now be told, that it was bad for trade and worse for the Republican party. After the fox lost his tail in a trap, he tried to persuade the balance of his brethren that it was the fashon. The Commercial having been compelled to indulge in the illusions of hope, undertakes to advise the balance of the press, particularly THE POST to say everything is lovely. We wish we could.

## *INDEPENDENCE OF PARTY.*

A spirit of independence seems to be abroad in the land, and men seem to be determined to throw off the shackles of party. The Gazette in its issue of yesterday realizes the "fact that the people generally are of a more independent mood this year, as regards political action, than has been the case for many years." It is probably worth while to investigate the causes that led to this independence of party. Ninety-nine men out of every hundred naturally have party predilections and affiliations, and it is right and proper that they should, for it would be impossible to administer a representative government like ours, without carrying out certain well-defined lines of policy, which form the spirit, or nucleus of parties.

Consequently, when men break loose from their party affiliations and go over to the opposition, there must be some motive for so doing, and some very grave principle involved. There is nothing more deeply imbedded in the heart of the average American voter than his political opinions and his fealty to the party that truly represents them and carries them out. Hence when he forsakes his party, it is very clear that in his opinion that party is no longer true to the principles that it professes to represent, but has fallen into the hands of men who seek only to gain official station for the loaves and fishes it furnishes, and have no sort of care for the public welfare.

Party defection—arising from this cause—is confined entirely to the Republican party at this time. The Gazette in discussing the local nominations of the Republican party, gives the exact reason for this spirit of independence—this wide spread defection from the Radical leaders who have used the Republican party for their own selfish purposes, to its scandal and to the detriment of the public interests. Our cotemporary says:

> Few persons pretend to closely and accurately predict the outcome of the pending election, as regards some phases of the popular vote. The people are not satisfied with all the nominations, made, on either of the party tickets. They think the Republican party had better material to select from, and that it ought to have been at the pains to have selected a better legislative ticket, to say the least. This county is so largely Republican, that when such a feeling is developed, it wears the aspect of a general defection toward the ticket.

This is a very fair and a very frank statement of the case, and it would be still more to the credit of the Gazette if it would act upon its own suggestions and admissions, and join with the independent and intelligent voters of its own party in defeating these unworthy legislative candidates, instead of appealing as it does, to its readers to vote the whole ticket, "right or wrong." The Gazette seems to be willing in spirit, but weak either in the flesh or the pocket book, when practical reform is to be accomplished. It goes far enough to point out the evil, but then implores the people not to remedy it, just now, at all events.

But even this circumscribed step in the direction of reform on the part of our Republican contemporary, is better than nothing at all, and gives us hope that by and by he will plant himself squarely on the side of Democratic reform and in opposition to the Ring, which he knows and will not deny has deceived and abused the rank and file of the Republican party, and only sought power and office from selfish motives, having no sort of care for the weal of the public. It is now apparent to all thoughtful Republicans, who go to make up the bulk of that party, that there is no possible way of defeating the Ring except at the polls. At the primaries and in the Conventions, the Ring is omnipotent in its thorough organization and drill. It nominates whom it pleases, and it defeats whom it pleases in eight cases out of ten. As the Gazette itself said of the late county and District Conventions of its party, the Ring did not scruple to use money among the delegates and at the primaries to secure the nomination of its own creatures. It is only too well known to the honest Republican voters of the county that the Ring was successful in its manipulations of the primaries and Conventions, and that the larger portion of the legislative ticket is composed of the creatures of the Ring. They started out by nominating Negley and Bayne, two men who are notoriously in the city Ring, which it is now known has formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the State Ring, for the purpose of assuring success at the polls. It is well known that Mr. Mackey, one of the three heads of the State Ring, came to this city and personally secured the nomination of Onslow and Jeremy, and has repeatedly declared upon the streets that they shall be elected. The voters of the first city district will probably draw their own conclusions between Messrs. Irwin and Shidle and Onslow and Jeremy; but it is well enough for them to understand that the State Ring through one of its chiefs has declared that the question of fitness and the choice of the people shall not be considered, but that Onslow and Jeremy shall be elected. The voters of the district should show Mr. Mackey just how little they care for his *dictum* and that they do not wear collar of the State Ring.

Against these men and against a majority of the ticket, the people protested in Convention, but the Ring forced them upon them. Against them they still protest, and have a chance to make their protests effective when they come to the polls. Intelligent Republican voters have come to understand that party fealty is no longer binding when the party leaders and Ring managers spit upon principle and scoff at the protests of honest men. To this point have things come in Ring-ridden Pittsburgh and Ring-cursed Pennsylvania.

It matters not what plan the people may adopt to right themselves, so far as details are concerned, but there is but one general way in which it can be done, and that is to vote against Ring domination. The people are overwhelmed and eaten up with taxes imposed by this Ring, and threatened with a still greater increase of burdens. Of course, there is no hope of relief, in re-electing these men, or their co-partners in guilt and extravagance, to office. They will only cover up the past and make the future more oppressive. It is anything but wise to put unfaithful public servants in power again, after they make a pretended confession and do interested and hypocritical penance. Are there no honest men, that confessedly unworthy men must be preferred to them? The people should go to the bottom of the matter if they would have reform. Elect no tainted men to office. There are plenty of honest and capable men to fill all places of trust and responsibility.

## *OUTRAGES MADE TO ORDER*

The Hon. Charles Hays, member of Congress from Alabama, wrote a letter some time ago to Hon. J. K. Hawley, of Connecticut, reciting a number of outrages committed by white people upon Republicans of that State. Names and dates were given with great exactness, to impress the public with their reality, which was also made the basis of an application to the War Department for more troops, in Alabama, to control the election. The prosecuting attorney of Marengo, Co., Mr. R. H. Clarke, makes a public statement through the New York Tribune, which denies in toto the charges of Congressman Hays, and makes the following offer:

> I now propose to Mr. Hays that each of us shall deposit with you an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of having a reporter sent here to investigate these matters; that you shall select and send here a Republican who shall make a thorough investigation and a candid report. If he shall substantiate Mr. Hays's report as to the murder of Lipscomb and the killing of the ten and wounding of thirteen men in Choctaw county, I will pay the expenses incurred; if I shall show those statements to be entirely without foundation Mr. Hays to pay such expenses. As an evidence of my sincerity I inclose $100 on account of such deposit, and will send you such further amount as you may require on being informed that Mr. Hays has accepted my proposition.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of the $100 and has sent at its own cost a Republican gentleman of known character to investigate matters in the State. The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Washington, Oct. 7th tells the story:

> The Attorney General has applied to the Secretary of War for more troops to send South. The War Department finds itself considerably embarassed in consequence, as complaints of the insufficiency of the forces under their command have been coming from the officers on the Western frontier for several months past. The Secretary of War, however, telegraphed this afternoon to General Sheridan at Chicago, requesting him if possible to spare a regiment of infantry for service in the South. Some of the Republican Congressmen from that section who are now here want several additional regiments sent; although from the accounts which come here a more quiet condition of affairs seems to be prevailing in the South with the exception of the State of Alabama.
>
> As our extensive western border is inadequately protected from Indian depredations, there being but few troops assigned to that region, it must of course embarrass the Secretary of War to answer the demands of the Attorney General for troops for the South, asked for by Republican members of Congress whose re-elections are in doubt. Gen. Sheridan is importuned to send a regiment South and leave the white population of the western borders including woman and children, to the sharp edge of the Indian tomahawk; at least, until after the election in the Southern States, when it is expected all outrages will disappear. The dispatch above quoted recites that whilst more regiments are demanded by politicians a more quiet condition of affairs seems to be prevailing at the South, with the exception of the State Alabama, and how that has been manufactured we have already explained. Gen. Sheridan will send the troops and then join hands with Gen. Emory in declaring the regular army is not and will not be employed to interfere in politics. Of course not, they only obey orders, which means that thieves and carpet baggers are to rule, because Grant who is the superior officer says so.

## *RADICAL ACCOUNT CURRENT.*

The Radical leaders owe the people of this country a considerable sum of money, and it is about time that they had begun to pay up in regular instalments. Below we give in round numbers the various items so far as has been clearly ascertained, and commend than to the consideration of the hard-working, tax-paying public who have furnished and are still compelled to furnish their Radical oppressors with the funds they spend so lavishly. The following are the items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public debt, Principal and Interest paid and unpaid | $5,454,000,000 |
| Annual Interest | 104,750,000 |
| Pension List | 29,000,000 |
| Public Loan Expenses | 2,806,000 |
| Collecting Internal Revenue | 6,087,000 |
| Paid to National Banks (11 years) | 220,000,000 |
| Aggregate 13 years official stealings | 1,300,000,000 |
| Premium on purchased bonds | 5,950,000 |
| Miscellaneous items | 50,000,000 |
| Total | $7,172,593,000 |

A little over seven thousand millions of dollars in thirteen years, constitutes the amount of money spent by the Radical leaders. This is quite enough to satisfy the people, and they are quite prepared for them to retire and set about refunding the money. In the future officials with more limited mathematical powers will be chosen.

## *THOSE "VERBENA" GUNS.*

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a gentlemen in Montgomery, Alabama, in relation to certain arms shipped from this city to certain parties in the South. The Radical press has seized upon the case and attempts to convey the idea that the arms in question was shipped to the White Leaguers to intimidate the negroes and carpet-baggers. We are enabled to give a very interesting sequel to this story, the facts being furnished by Mr. J. H. Johnson—who shipped a part of the arms and ammunition,—in a personal interview on Saturday. The entire story we shall not relate for the present, as Mr. Johnson expects to capture one of the chief actors in it.

The pith of the story is easily told: The arms were not intended for political purposes at all, except so far as they were to be placed in the hands of negroes, but the whole scheme was set up for the purpose of stealing the arms and ammunition from Mr. Johnson and other parties. A man, whose name is withheld for the present, and who is of a very loyal type, so far as all the indications go, has been in the habit of ordering small quantities of arms. Quite recently orders for arms and ammunition to be sent "C. O. D." to Verbena Station, and signed by Speers, Coleman, etc., were received, and the shipments were made. Upon a comparison, the orders are seen to be all in the same handwriting, that of the nameless man referred to, and were fictitious. These bogus orders were sent for the purpose of getting the arms and ammunition sent to Verbena, where they were to be seized by the negroes and carpet-baggers, under the pretense that they were for the use of the White Leaguers. This attempt was made, and was nearly successful, but the Express Company succeeded in saving Mr. Johnson's goods, which are now en route for Pittsburgh. The following is from a late number of the Montgomery Advertiser:

> As a matter of information (if it be information) to Governor Lewis, the Sheriff of Baker county, Alexander White, Chas. Pelham, Charles Hays, John G. Stokes, George E. Spencer, Jake Martin, and all other "outragers," we take this occasion to inform them that there is a box at Verbena station, on the South and North Alabama Railroad, in Baker county, Alabama, which contains 14 army repeaters, 14 navy repeaters, and 2 army guns with bayonets, addressed to B. S. Speers, and is held for express charges and freight. It was sent there under a C. O. D. The express charges amount to $132 00 and freight $8 00. There is no such man as B. S. Speers living in that section, and his name is evidently fictitious. There can be no doubt that these army weapons have been sent there for the use of radicals and negroes, and that they have not the money to pay the freight and charges on them.
>
> There is in the express office at the same station a way bill, which recites that there is a box of Remington rifles on the way, sent to Coleman. There is no such man as Coleman in that vicinity, and it is evident that this name is fictitious. A furnishing house in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is engaged in this business of furnishing army weapons to negroes and radicals in Alabama. These things indicate that "the soul of old John Brown is marching on to glory," notwithstanding the fact that President Grant is "very angry." Further comment is unnecessary.

Here we have the whole story out of which the Radical leaders and press have been making so much capital, which is showed simply to be a Radical carpet-bag scheme; 1. To arm the negroes: and 2. To steal the material with which to do it. Another firm in this city filled an order for shot guns and shell ammuition at Verbena, and these came near falling into the hands of the thieves who set up the job, but have been ordered back, the shippers being glad enough to get their goods back and pay the charges. There is pretty good evidence that this conspiracy is an extensive one, and that hundreds of bogus orders "C. O. D.'s" have been sent out from all parts of the South to gun dealers in all the northern cities for arms and ammunition. These orders served a double purpose. 1. They gave rise to the Radical howl that the whites of the South were arming to overpower the negroes; and 2. The shipments being made to out-of-the-way stations, gave the carpet-baggers and negroes an opportunity to steal them, or Williams' Deputy Marshals to seize and confiscate them, leaving the shippers to whistle for their pay and seek in vain for the fictitious consignees. Was a more infamous fraud upon public credulity ever attempted, or a more disreputable system of electioneering robbery ever resorted to by the leaders of any party?

IN reply to the Citizen's Suffrage Association as to the views of the candidate of the Democracy for Supreme Judge on Woman Suffrage, that gentleman writes as follows:

> Madam: Your communication of the 14th instant was duly received. You will pardon my delay in acknowledging it. During the interval, business duties have engrossed my time.
>
> Your letter states very correctly the position and duties of a judge in the following language: "A judge, the living oracle of the law, should be free and untrammelled in its interpretation and application, and epecially should he, from whose decision there is no appeal, be pledged to none; but while he sits in final judgement upon the personal and property rights of all citizens, of every age, sex, and condition, he should be under the law the conservator of the rights of all alike."
>
> In these sound views, thus elegantly expressed, I entirely concur. They indicate my plain duty in answering the residue of your letter, for they expose the manifest impropriety of campaign letters by a judicial candidate relating to questions that may come before him as a judge in the contingency of his election. To express my personal views upon the construction of future laws providing for female suffrage would be to disregard the principles which you so clearly state.
>
> This answer, which a sense of duty constrains me to make, you will accept as implying no lack of deference or courtesy toward yourself and the ladies you represent. And you will accept it also as intimating, in the slightest degree, no individual opinions upon the subject to which your request refers or any other, excepting only that of propriety of conduct in a judicial candidate pending a popular election. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. W. J. WOODWARD.
>
> MRS. CARRIES. BURNHAM.
> READING, Monday; 28th September, 1874.

THE action of President Grant in pardoning Geo. Ellis, formerly President of the Boston National Bank of the Commonwealth, who had been indicted for the embezzlement of some $50,000, without waiting for the formality of a trial and conviction, is not without precedent. While the notorious Bullock was Governor of Georgia, Foster Blodgett—the notorious carpet-bagger who pretended to be elected to the United States Senate, but unaccountably failed to get his seat—was indicted for fraudulent practices, and Gov. Bullock, before he ran away from the State, issued a pardon for his friend in advance of the trial of his case. So Grant has simply followed Bullock's example in this instance.

## *POLITICAL NOTES.*

AN Illinois stump-speaker, who "carried four rebel bullets" as proof of his patriotism, was found to have them in his breeches pocket.

THE Democratic General Assembly of Ohio reduced the State tax for 1874 nearly $500,000 from 1873. It will be seen from this that Democratic professions of economy are carried into practice.

THE Democratic Convention of Delaware county has nominated the following ticket: Congress—Dr. J. Larkin Forwood of Chester; Assembly—William Worrall, of Ridley; W. Cooper Talley, of Media.

THE Democracy will hold a mass meeting at the Court House in Bellefonte, Centre county, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th., at which Hons. L. A. Mackey, W. A. Wallace, John Latta and Wm. H. Witte are announced to speak.

THE Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, a Republican paper, denounces its wrath upon "The Party Lash." It warns the people that they be not whipped into electing "men to official station, scarcely one of whom they would trust with the transaction of their private business."

BROWNLOW publishes a card in the Knoxville Press and Herald withdrawing from the Congressional canvass in the Second district. This leaves the race narrowed down between George W. Mabry, Conservative, and Jacob M. Thornburgh, Republican.

GEN. THOMAS J. BRADY, Chairman of the Southern Outrage State Central Committee in Indiana, "until after the election," is our American Consul at St. Thomas, and is at home on leave. We are assured, however, by the Indianapolis Journal, that our "Vice-Consul at St. Thomas is performing the duties of the Consulate."

EX-GOVERNOR C. C. Washburn is said to be the favorite of the anti-Carpenter Republicans of Wisconsin for United States Senator. It is mentioned as significant that Mr. Washburn declined to attend a recent conference of Republican leaders who came together for the purpose of resolving that the party should stand by Carpenter.

THE Conservative party in South Carolina have decided to support the independent Republican candidate for office. This action almost insures the defeat of Chamberlain and the Ring candidates. It is worth while for the people of South Carolina, even yet to have an honest Government. There is still some property which has not been sold for taxes or confiscated by the official robbers.

THE election of members of the Georgia legislature took place yesterday. The returns thus far show that there may be, under favorable circumstances, fourteen Republicans in both branches of the legislature. There is a Democratic majority of 205 on a joint ballot. It is evident that Georgia needs reconstruction badly. A regiment or two of troops should be sent there immediately to look after matters.—Chicago Times.

"Unload Carpenter and we will send Republican members to the Legislature; persist in carrying him and we will send anybody who will agree to vote against him." This is the message which the Republican voters of Wisconsin are sending to the State Central Committee. But the Committee has decided to "vindicate" Carpenter or kill the party in the attempt. It looks now as if obituaries of both Carpenter and the party would be handy documents to have the day after the election.

SPEECH by Mr. Wimpy, of the Republican party of Georgia: "I hadn't intended, nor had I orter make a speech, as I am not a candidate. I don't want an office; but when called upon to address my colored brethren I never decline, and especially when I have a chance to address such enlightened varmins as compose this audience; my posish is known everywhere. I could have obtained a posish if I wanted one, but as I wanted my merits to push me forward, and they did not do it, I am left in the dark."

SAYS the N. Y. Tribune: "Since the the revelations made by the Tribune of the correspondence between Gov. Kellogg and the Administration leaders of Congress, there seems to be a general concurrance with Gen. Garfield's assertion that we have entered upon the 'business era of politics.' The organs all declare that it is perfectly right for a Senator or a Representative to take a retainer of several thousands of dollars as counsel in a case soon to come before Congress. It is simply in the line of business, they say. Yes, this is the 'business era of politics,' but it is an era in which the politicians wax rich at the country's expense."

FROM the Chattanooga Times' report of Andrew Johnson's speech at Chattanooga "Mr. Johnson alluded to the treachery by which he had been defeated for United States Senator four years ago, and announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator. He said it would be the highest honor he had ever received if he could be sent to the Senate to confront his former accusers and triers. He urged the adoption of Constitutional amendments providing for the election of Senators by the people, for limiting the President for one term of office, and for his election by the people directly. He said that if Grant was elected for a third term it would, in all probability, be the last election the American people would ever hold."

"AT the very time," says the Charleston News, "that Congressman R. B., Elliott was telegraphing to the leading Republican papers of the north that the Independent Republican movement in South Carolina was so small an affair as to be utterly contemptible, he was sending out as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, to the chief slave of the ring in every county, a printed 'confidential circular,' which betrays at once his real fear of the widespread revolt against the carpet-bagger, and the pleasant little expedient which he had devised to choke off the State Convention which is to-day the exponent of the Republican uprising against corruption. The circular give these remarkable instructions:

"'1. Be diligent in closely watching every movement on the part of the so-called Independents, with the view to thwart their design against the unity of our party.

"'2. At the primary meetings that may be called for the purpose of electing delegates to said convention, you will please cause our friends to assemble in full force to control the action of such meeting and vote down any and all propositions looking to participation in said Bolters' Convention.

"'3. Send to these headquarters all information you may learn concerning said Bolters' organization,'" &c., &c.

The News thinks that this will be edifying reading for the northern Republicans.

## *THOSE PITTSBURGH GUNS.*

NOT FOR WHITE DEMOCRATS—BUT FOR RADICAL CUT THROAT NEGROES—SOME FACTS IN THE CASE.

A gentleman whom we consider reliable in every respect sends us the following:

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
OCT. 6th 1874.

In the New York Times of the 3rd I find the following:

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

A PITTSBURGH DEALER SENDING MUSKETS SOUTH IN LARGE NUMBERS

[From the Pittsburgh (Penna.) Telegraph, Sept. 30.]

Learning that arms in considerable quantities were being shipped South from the Great Western Gun Works, in this city, a Telegraph reporter called at that establishment this morning for further information. Mr. J. H. Johnston, the proprietor, said he had been getting orders for about six weeks past. The trouble seemed to have commenced down there about the middle of August. The arms, mostly muskets, were sent principally to the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. In small towns they generally ordered from fifty to seventy-five guns to a lot. They seemed to be organizing in companies. The guns are some that Mr. Johnston bought up shortly after the war, very cheaply, and he is selling them at quite low rates. Most of them are furnished with bayonets—generally with those long villainous-looking blades known as the sabre bayonets.

"In ordering them through the mail," asked the reporter, "is it ever intimated what is the object in ordering such large quantities?" "No," replied Mr. Johnson, "except in one letter, in which the writer said they expected some trouble down there, and they were going to prepare for it. My impressions are, however, that they fear an uprising of the blacks."

"Do they order many small arms?" asked the reporter. Mr. Johnson—Most of the orders are confined to muskets. However, occasionally they want a few navy revolvers.

Reporter—Do you send ammunition South also? Mr. Johnson—Yes; and it's very evident they mean business, for they generally order cartridges for the muskets. I recently received an order for 15,000 rounds of cartridges.

Mr. Johnson stated that occasionally he received orders for a better class of arms than the common muskets. As, for instance, he recently filled an order for seventy-five breech-loading rifles.

It occurred to the reporter that perhaps the authorities might interfere with this traffic, and as much was intimated to Mr. Johnson. To this he answered that there was no martial law in force, and he didn't see how the authorities were to interfere. The guns were his, and he thought he had a perfect right to sell them. He had sold, in all, from 800 to 1,000 muskets, and he expected to sell all he had on hand. He now has orders for several hundred guns, and additional orders are coming in.

To so much of this as relates to Alabama I ask space in your paper to reply. Several cases of arms have reached Verbena consigned to parties never before heard of in this State. A few days ago some negroes attempted to break into the Express office at Verbena to get the arms—whereupon the Express Co., sent them to the office in this city for safe keeping.

When these arms first reached Verbena much curiosity was expressed as to the objects in view, &c. It was known in this city that the Radical leaders had sent out instructions to their dupes and followers in west Alabama to get up a riot so that the white people would be compelled to fight or fly, and it was feared that these guns, addressed to Speers, Colman, Brewer and perhaps others were intended to supply the rioters with arms. But the conjecture now is that Johnson & Co., misdirected the cases. There is a "Verbena" in Louisiana; and "Ala" and "La" might easily be confounded. One thing is sure: If they were intended for Verbena, Ala., they were ordered by negroes. There is no doubt of that. There is not a white leaguer in Alabama—not a more peaceful people in America than those of Alabama—not a more law abiding people anywhere than ours. I pledge my word that the only "terrorism" exerted in Alabama thus far has been by the United States Deputy Marshals—who arrest men on suspicion, handcuff them, chain them together and parade them through the State 300 miles when 140 alone were necessary.

Now pray understand me. We are not "making excuses" to the Northern people, but simply denouncing liars and thieves and tyrants. We do not care what the North thinks or don't think of our "loilty." It is none of her business to concern herself with our affairs. We do not "poke our nose" into the Pennsylvania Administration. If we did some Pennsylvanian should break it for us. We are simply vindicating our good name, which has been assailed by the liars and thieves who make up the Radical party in the South.

M. M. COOKE.

## *A RADICAL CONVENTION AS SEEN BY A RADICAL.*

Judge Busteed has left Alabama, disgusted with its political leaders, and in departing he fired this farewell shot at that great man Senator Spencer: "The Republican Convention recently held in this city was not, in any true sense, an exponent of the Republican idea, or a representative of the better class of the Republicans of Alabama. It was put together precisely as a piece of machinery is put together, to secure a preordained result. As is now apparent, its principal, if not its only object, was to secure to certain persons a continuance in office. It was dominated and run by a man who, wearing the garb of a United States Senator, is universally recognized as the political *lusus natura* of the period. Of the persons composing it some sixty were federal office-holders, whose livlihood depended upon their obedience to the orders of exacting and merciless demagogues. Profanity and blackguardism went uncontrolled by the chair; to be applauded to the echo by a Senatorial huckster and his hirelings. For the most part, the assemblage was a gathering of tyros in politics, paupers in intellect, and affluents in profligacy. I challenge its right to speak for the Republican party, and feel myself at liberty to accept or repudiate its doings as my own sense of duty and propriety shall enjoin."

## *GRANT'S PAY.*

[N. Y. Sun]

His pay was not only illegally doubled, but the law for the fiscal year by which the regular salary had already been appropriated up to the 20th of June, 1873, was trampled under foot in order that he might receive back pay from the 4th of March. And he did pocket $7,291 in addition to the old salary, without having done anything to earn a cent of it. For a crime in every way similar, and far less in dollars and cents, members of Congress who voted for that bill have been driven from public life and dishonored beyond the hope of political redemption. Yet the President, by whose act it became a law, and who profited more than any of them, is allowed to escape the penalty of his part, and is defended as if he had committed no wrong, when in fact the main responsibility rests at his door, and he was the instigator of the whole movement.

## *MATERIAL FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS CONVENTION*

[N. Y. Tribune.]

As a set-off against the accounts that have come from districts in the South, of outrages on the colored people, we now have reports by telegraph of equally violent proceedings on the part of United States Marshals and soldiers. In Sumter County, Alabama, the rights of citizens seems to have given way to military rule. The delegates to a political convention are placed under arrest; private residences are surrounded and entered; citizens are handcuffed; children are shot at. These are the sequels to the cry for troops. There is plenty of material here for the Convention of Southern Republicans to study, when it meets to learn the sufferings of the South.

# OUTRAGED LOUISIANA.

## Kellogg as a Financier a Failure.

yune, in reply to Governor Kellogg's letter to them embodying extracts from his address to the people of the United States criticising the financial administration of the Governor says: We propose now to pass to the other claims which he sets up to receive the gratitude of the people, and the reputation of a faithful, wise and honest public official. The Democratic Legislature of 1865, 1866 and 1867, was composed exclusively of white men, Mr. McEnery and others of my present opponents being influential members. They made an appropriation of $17,129,554, while the total taxes collected during the same period were $3,379,000, leaving an excess of appropriation over revenue of $13,750,554. Mark the words. The Democratic Legislature of 1865. Who were these Democrats? The signatures attached to all the acts of that year were J. Madison Wells, Governor; Simon Belden, Speaker of the House; Louis Gatinel, President of the Senate; S. Wrotnoski, Secretary of State. If there were then or have been since four more intense Radicals in this State than these names represent, we should be pleased to have them pointed out. Now, in regard to the appropriation of this and the subsequent Legislatures of 1866, 1867, we find the following as the figures entered on the Auditor's report: Total receipts of 1865, $875,658 62; 1866, $3,692,731 75; 1867, $1,920,344 75; total, $6,488,785 16; total expenditures for 1865, $1,162,623 68; for 1866; $2,451,943 77; 1867, $3,513,950 71; total, $7,128,518 16. Thus it appears the expenditures during the three years were only $639,783 in excess of the revenue. Kellogg says the excess is $13,750,554, showing a discrepancy between Kellogg's statement and the public records of $13,110,771. The reader will bear in mind we quote from the authentic records, whilst Kellogg's gives no authority whatever for his extraordinary statement. We give the page of the book quoted and our experience of Gov. Kellogg has admonished us the necessity of requiring of him a like exactitude in the citation of authority.

TEXT OF THE AMENDED CITY CHARTER

NEW ORLEANS, October 9.—The following is the amendment to the city charter which has caused so much discussion. It only requires the Governor's signature to become a law:

An act to amend and re enact section two of an act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to extent the limits of the parish of New Orleans, etc., approved March 16th, 1870, and to prescribe additional regulations for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans approved March 18th 1871, to fix the time for the election of the Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans, and to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in said offices, in certain cases

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate. and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that Section 2, of Act No. 48, of 1871, approved March 13, 1871, entitled an act to amend an act to extent the limits of the parish of Orleans, etc., approved March 16, 1870 and to prescribe additional regutions for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans be and the same is amended and reenacted, so as to read as follows:

That Section 7, of Act No. 7 of 1870, approved March 16th, 1870, and entitled an act to extent the limits of the parish of Orleans, etc, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

The election of the mayor and the several administrators shall be held every four years, and at the same time that the election is held for the Governor of the State and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans, and all vacancies occurring by resignation, death, expiration of term, disability or otherwise, at any other time than the general election, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when in session, or submitted for such advice and consent at its next session; provided, that vacancies may be temporarily filled until action of the Governor by the administrator of finance acting as Mayor pro tempore, and the Mayor may assign any administrator to another department ad interim and the same course shall be observed in case of temporary absence or sickness. All officers herein provided for shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified.

Section 2, Be it further enacted, etc., that nothing in this act shall be construed to extent the term of the present incumbents to the offices of Mayor and administrators of the city of New Orleans beyond the time for which they were elected.

Upon the expiration of the said term for which they were elected, the Governors shall appoint their successors until the general election of 1876, as herein provided for.

Section 3. Be it further enacted etc. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act or repealed so far as they conflict, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Messrs. Burke and Packard have resigned their positions on the Advisory Board. The vacancies will be filled by the respective State Central Committees. Burke resigned because he is a condidate on the parish ticket. Packard resigned because his duties as Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee require all the attention and time that his official calling will permit him to bestow.

# RAILWAY MATTERS.

## Conference in the Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Col. Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Hinckly, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, had a three hours conference with Postmaster General Jewell, to-day, in regard to the disputed questions of compensation for railway mail service. Gen. Bangs, Superintendent of this branch of the Postal Service, also took part in the informal discussion. It is now confidently believed all matters at issue will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged without further serious difficulty. The railway presidents will embody their views in writing for the consideration of the department, and meanwhile Col. Scott assures the Postmaster General he will do everything in his power to secure rapid transit for mails and increased facilities of the postal car service.

NEW LINE OPENED.

CHICAGO, October 10.—The line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Chicago to south Chicago, was opened to-day by a special train. The work upon the road is being pushed vigorously, with a view of opening it for traffic early next month.

It is announced that the tea house of Rogers & Co., of St. Louis suspended and the store is in the hands of the sheriff. The amount of liabilities is not stated. The principal creditors are eastern and San Francisco tea dealers.

### A MEMORABLE DESSERT.

We dined. A fish from the river beneath,
A cutlet, a bird from the windy heath
Where we had wandered, happy and mute,
It was a silent day with us—
In the early time it is often thus;
But my sweet love chattered, when came the fruit

Flavor of sunburnt nectarine,
And the light that danced thro' a wine glass thin,
Filled with juice of the grape of Rhine:
She talked and laughed about this and that,
Easy, exquisite, foolish chat,
While her pretty fluttering hand sought mine.

And I thought: Come g'ory or come distress,
In this wonderful weary wilderness
This hour is mine till the day of death,
The fruit, the wine, and my lady fair,
With a flower of the heath in her dim brown hair,
And a sigh of love in her fragrant breath.

—[Blackwood.

### THE STORM AT CHARLESTON—HEROIC RESCUE OF A FAMILY.

The recent gale at Charleston, S. C., was the most terrific ever witnessed in that city. Boats were wrecked, walls were blown down, the wharves everywhere were overflowed by the high tide, and the air was continually filled with missiles. People were in terror of their lives, not knowing but that the whirlwind was about to level their homes to the dust. The scene on the Battery while the gale was at its height was sublime and terrible. The seawall promenade on East Battery, which the day before was thronged with promenaders, was almost entirely submerged. The angry waves dashed over the stones in huge billows and flooded the street below, tearing up huge flagstones and washing away the shell road. On South Battery the destruction was equally sudden and terrible. The water poured in volumes over the abutment, and was fully two feet deep in the lawn of White Point Garden.

At 9 o'clock a messenger arrived at the main guard-house with the news that the bridge leading to the bathing house had been swept away, and that the bathing house itself and its owner and his family who were in it, were in imminent peril. The bathing house, cut off from all communication with the land, was rocking on its foundation, and it was at once seen that every effort must be made without delay to rescue the unfortunate inmates. These were McManmon his wife, and two children, and a young man who occupied one of the rooms.

Mrs. McManmon, with her two little children, presented a heart-rending sight as they stood at the open window with arms outstretched, supplicating that relief which it seemed the crowd was powerless to render. The crowd had by this time increased to nearly a thousand persons, and it will give an idea of the terrible interest that prevailed when it is recollected that the waves were rolling knee deep over the Battery walks. Four efforts were made by as many crews to reach the house in a boat, but all of them failed, and the brave white and colored sailors were dashed against the rocks and narrowly escaped with their lives. At last there appeared upon the scene a young hero, by the name of Harry Hansen, of the United States buoy-tender. Without hesitation he fastened a line to his waist and jumped over into the flood, and breasting the waves gallantly battled his way across, and safely reached the door of the bathing-house. A rope was then pulled over, together with a number of life-preservers, and the brave fellow started on a return trip, with one of the children in his arms. This trip was made with success. The wind, now, as if by magic, lulled to almost a calm, and two boats were launched, manned, and successfully landed at the bathing-house. All of the inmates were safely brought over, amid the cheers of the multitude. With equal suddenness the winds started up again, but from a quarter directly opposite to that from which it had been blowing, and for half an hour continued with fearful force. This sudden change brought down the left wing of the house, and a few minutes later the right wing sank back and settled four or five feet under water.

### AMUSING FREAK OF A DISCARDED LOVER.

[Letter to Chicago Times.]

The little village of Climax, Mich., has had a sensation. A charming little druggist became enamored of a rich widow's daughter, and pressed his attentions ardently and persistently upon her, which she earnestly repelled, and finally he was driven from the house. But he, even then, was not willing to give her up; he made nightly visits to the yard and peered through the windows where his fair dulcinea was supposed to be innocently reposing in the arms of Morpheus, or some other fellow. This trick was soon found out, and he was expelled from the yard in a manner that made him revolve like a fly-wheel. But not willing to give up without at least a relic of remembrance of the fair one, he visited the clothesline the night after wash-day, and purloined a chemise and pair of drawers belonging to her, which he stuffed and hung up in his bedroom, making a full effigial representation of his adored by adding a stuffed head and feet. He showed considerable skill in his charcoal features of the face, but if a person was going to ride out with this feminine figure he would have no need of a dash-board, for, like the belle of Detroit, her feet would answer every purpose. It is supposed from the appearance of this nude figure, its demoralized and disheveled condition, that it occupied a snare of the young man's couch during the silent watches of the night, and was hid away during the daytime to prevent its discovery by the chamber-maid. It was found by officers who were searching for the lost wearing apparel, who, after showing the imitation mummy to a few friends near by, heartlessly disemboweled it and carried home the stolen garments. Though ridiculously strange, the above described occurrence is substantially true.

### GENERAL JACKSON PROTECTING A COURT.

I will give a scene in General Jackson's life not found in Parton. General Jackson was the Attorney-General for all Middle Tennessee. The Kirkendalls were the great bullies of the creek. They were spirited and powerful men. They held that the sitting of the court taking such jurisdiction invaded their dominions, and they went in a bullying manner and dispersed the court, and ordered it never to meet again. General Jackson heard of it, and attended the next term, carrying his saddle-bags upon his arm, containing his long, black bull-dogs. He placed his saddle-bags in a corner of the house. The Justices took the bench, and the Sheriff proclaimed the court open. The Kirkendalls appeared and ordered the court to disperse. In the confusion and terror of the hour, the Sheriff failed to arrest the parties and restore order. At this juncture General Jackson appeared before the court and denounced the bullies and their conduct, and told the court if they would appoint him their officer he would arrest them and have order. His proposition was readily accepted. Jackson seized one of the Kirkendalls, who was a terror to the county; they clinched, and got outside, and being on the edge of the bluff, the bully threw Jackson, and they rolled over and over down the bluff into the creek. When the bully thought he had conquered Jackson he left him. But the old game cock came rushing up the hill, as wet as an otter, in search of his bull-dogs. He grasped them, and pointing one at each of the bullies, arrested them and brought them before the court. They were heavily fined, and order was restored, and the thanks of the court were extended to General Jackson.—[J. C. Gould.

### VENETIAN LACES.

A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The history of some of the Venetian laces is curious. Clement VII. gave his niece, Catherine de Medicis, laces in relief of enormous value, which afterwards became the property of Mary Stuart. During the reign of Louis XIV. the laces necessary for a gentleman's costume cost $13,000. The pontifical dress worn by Pope Innocent XI. is now exhibited at the Exposition at Milan, and also the magnificent laces of the Princess Margaret, presented to her on her marriage by the ladies of Venice. The collections of antiquaries give the clearest idea which we can have of the variety and pecularities of these laces. It is interesting to see the admiration which these persons feel for their treasures; they touch them with respect, and show them to an inexpert with ecstasy. There is the point d'Espagne, so named because the pattern came from Spain; point d'ivoire, imitated from the designs of ivory cuttings; point de rose, rose pattern; but all these are made in Venice. Their texture is marvelous, for all these stitches, so fine that they are scarcely visible to the eye, were made by a needle in a woman's fingers. Happily, we may for these things use the past tense, for the fabrication of a piece would often occupy years, and sometimes a lifetime. Their price is as extraordinary as their workmanship. You may have for $900 a piece of lace four inches wide and long enough to trim an overskirt, and another piece for the bertha, which, although not the same pattern, will yet agree with it. For $100 you can have an ugly, large collar of point de rose, which no modern lady would care about wearing."

### A FATAL DUEL AT NAPLES.

In commenting upon the duel, attended with fatal results, which has just taken place at Naples, the London Morning Post observes that one of the figures best known for some years past in the public resorts of Rome, in the Corso, and on the Pincio, Signor Agassa di Rombello, had insulted a Signor Achille Raspantinti, at present Lieutenant in a regiment of Italian cavalry. Di Rombello went so far as to strike Raspantinti. This was referred to a jury of officers who decided that a duel must take place; that they must fight with pistols; that the duelists must aim at the breast; that the duel must continue until one or both of the duelists should be wounded, and that on no account should either of them be permitted to fire his pistol in the air. The seconds, we are told, mitigated, though we do not learn in what way, the above conditions. The party arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning at the churchyard of Ariengo, in the Province of Caserta, that spot having been chosen as the scene of the encounter. At the first signal, Signor di Rombello received a bullet in his heart and died instantaneously. His corpse was consigned to the Mayor of Ariengo, and the whole party returned to Naples "affected and sad," the Italian newspapers inform us. Two days afterward, on the morning of the 4th current, the widow of Signor di Rombello repaired to Ariengo, there to claim the body of her husband. Meanwhile, Signor Raspantinti crossed over to Ischia to present himself to his Colonel, who, we presume, though we are not told so, placed him under arrest.

### ABOUT SUN FLOWERS.

Sun flowers are rich in honey, and are consequently good neighbors for bees. Oil, hardly to be distinguished olive oil by any one but an expert, may be extracted from the seeds, in the proportion of one gallon to one bushel. One acre will produce something like fifty bushels of seeds. The seeds, too, make food not unpalatable for human beings, and very good for animals and poultry. The Portuguese and American Indians make a kind of bread from them, and roasted they may be ground and used as a substitute for coffee. The stalks may be used as bean poles while growing. Dry, they make passable roofs for sheds and the like, and burn rapidly on the hearth. The ashes are very rich in potash. Altogether it is a very useful plant, and to crown all, it has a reputation which the scientists have never disproved, for absorbing malaria, and acting as an effectual screen against that scourge of low-lying districts—fever and ague.

CAPT. METCALFE, an aeronaut attached to Sauger's circus, had a narrow escape at Portsmouth, England, the other day. He ascended above in a new balloon, and when about a mile and a half from the starting point the balloon dropped into the water and drifted rapidly toward the open sea. The accident having been observed by two fishermen, they followed the balloon, which was dragged through the water with great velocity. When about five miles out to sea the fishermen called to Metcalfe to jump out of the car, they being afraid to approach the balloon lest their boats should be swamped. Unable to swim, the aeronaut hesitated, but it being his only chance, he at length obeyed the call, and was picked up in an exhausted condition by the men in the boats.

THE Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg News reports that Mrs. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson is seriously if not dangerously ill from excitement resulting from the late hostile movements of her husband and General Mahone.

### DRIFTING AWAY.

We are drifting away on the merciless tide
Of the ocean of life so deep and so wide,
We are hastening on to the beautiful shore,
Where the tempest and trials of life are o'er.

We are drifting away, o'er the bottomless deep
Where the guardian angels their long watch keep,
May we safe reach the harbor, the sweet port of rest,
And anchor at last in the home of the blessed.

We are drifting away,—wo've the anchor of Hope,
And the cable of Faith with the tempest to cope
The storms may sweep o'er us and o'er us in vain,
If we have the whole armor our strength to sustain.

We are drifting away from the shore of the world
May our banner of Love be ever unfurled,
May we join those we love to part never more,
That have drifted away to the beautiful shore.

MIDDLETOWN, Mo. MATTIE E. OWENS.

### CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

THE MAN THAT POCAHONTAS RESCUED—HIS WONDERFUL CAREER—HE WOULD NOT HAVE SUITED GRANT FOR A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

[Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

The Isles of Shoals have a strange and interesting, though somewhat contradictory history. There is no doubt, however, that they were discovered by John Smith in 1614. Prosaic as the name now seems in consequence of its extreme commonness, John, of Virginia fame, had a most romantic career. He is chiefly known as the Englishman whose life was saved by Pocahontas. The story is none the less pretty because it is untrue. Indeed, it is rather the prettier therefor. I have always noticed that the prettier a story is, the more likely it is to be quashed by some impertinent fact. Fortunately, John does not need the Pocahontas bit of fiction to insure his illustriousness. Born in Willoughby in 1579 of eminently respectable parents, he grew weary of school at thirteen, and sold his slender effects with a view of running off to sea. His father kindly dying at this time, and leaving the boy what was called considerable property, he altered his purpose. He went into a counting-house at Lynn at fifteen; but having no taste for trade, he accompanied a son of Lord Willoughby to France, having in his possession but ten shillings, lent him by his friends, he says, in order to get rid of him. His services having been dispensed with at Orleans he engaged as a soldier in the wars of of the Low Countries; returning to his native town at the end of four years. Then he tried the life of a recluse, dwelling in a neighboring forest and studying military history and tactics, until his restless spirit drove him again into the world of events. He resolved to fight against the Turks, and while on his way to Marseilles he was robbed (of what, it would be hard to conceive), and must have starved to death but for the succor of strangers. At Marseilles he embarked for Italy. On the vessel were a large number of Roman Catholic Pilgrims, who, when a fearful storm arose, superstitiously believed that it was a sign of Heaven's wrath at the presence of a heretic in their holy company. So they piously threw Smith overboard; but Smith sinfully refused to drown. He swam to the Isle of St. Mary, a mile distant, and having been taken on board of a French ship, he sailed to the Levant. On the voyage they encountered a rich Venetian carac and captured her, the Englishman distinguishing himself by his intrepidity, and receiving a large share of the prize.

Later he traveled through Italy, then joined the army of Baron Kissell in Styria, which was struggling to relieve a Transylvanian town besieged by the Turks. By his ingenuity communication was opened with the town, and a combined assault made that compelled the enemy to raise the siege. During the war he was seriously wounded, slew three noted Turks in single combat, performed sundry daring exploits, was finally made prisoner and sent to Constantinople as a slave. Falling into the hands of a young and beautiful woman he won her affections so completely that she, fearing for his life, sent him to her brother, a Pasha in a distant province, frankly confessing her passion. The brother, incensed at what he considered his sister's unworthy attachment, sent Smith to threshing corn on his estate, and one day insulted him so grossly that regarding the viceroy in the light of a brother-in-law, and therefore a natural enemy, John brained him with a flail. Putting on the dead man's clothes, he mounted a horse and rode off without knowing where he was going, or where he wanted to go. A fortnight's weary wandering brought him to a Russian garrison on the Don. Kindly treated there he journeyed to Transylvania, and was warmly welcomed by his old companions in-arms, who gave him money to carry him to England. As usual, he traveled in a roundabout way, and even went to Morocco to take part in a civil strife that had sprung up there, but refrained, from disgust with both sides. When he was only twenty-five, he got back (1606) to his native land, then much agitated by the discoveries in the New World. Easily persuaded to engage in the founding of a colony, he set sail for Virginia. After countless adversities, which he steadily overcame, after untold romantic adventures and narrow escapes, he was chosen President of the colony, and finally deposed by the Council and Company in England, who had been disappointed in not realizing their golden expectations. Disorder and disaster following his supersedure, he was induced by the better part of the colonists to resume his functions, and he once more administered affairs with wisdom. Tired to a degree of the machinations and malignity of his personal foes, he returned to Europe (1609,) and, five years subsequently, heled an expedition to New-England for the purpose of trade and exploration, at which time he discoverd the Shoals. He returned home the year following, and in nine or ten months re-embarked with the intention of effecting a permanent settlement on the American coast. His old luck followed him. He met with disaster upon disaster; was chased again and again by pirates, and at last taken by a French-man-of-war, really a pirate, and carried a prisoner to Rochelle. He escaped to England; and the Plymouth Company, in consideration of his services, made him Admiral of New-England. Smith spent the rest of his life, uneventfully, in his native country, dying in London in his 52d year. He was the first to recommend the settlement of New-England, and did so much to that end that it is entirely fitting a rude monument to his honor and memory should have been erected on Star Island. The monument is frequently visited by Summerers here, who have but a vague idea what Capt. John Smith did. For their benefit the sketch of his remarkable career has been given.

### AN OLD FRENCH LEGEND.

Pont de l'Arche is most picturesquely placed, and is full of interesting remains. Beyond it we come in sight of a lofty green hill, known as La Cote des Deux Amants. The mournful story of this hill has come down to us in the lays of "Marie de France." She is the first French female poet on record. She lived in the thirteenth century, and wrote about 200 fables, which she said she translated from the English, but which are supposed to be founded on the fables of Phædrus; some of them are very original. Though she was born in France, she passed the greater part of her life in England. Probably she first told this story, which has been sung in so many ways since. Her lays are very elegant and simple, and were once highly esteemed; but as they are written in the Breton dialect, a rough translation is made here of the "Lai de la Cote des Deux Amants.

"Once in Normandy there came to pass an adventure well known to those who love. Of this the Bretons have made a lay, called the 'Lay of the Two Lovers.' In Neustria, which we now call Normandy, is a large and lofty mountain where lie the two children. Near this mountain was a city, built by the King of Pistreia; he named it from the Pistreians, and so called it Pistre. The town still stands there, and so do the houses; we all know that the country is called the Vale of Pistre. The King had a beautiful daughter, a most courteous damsel: she was much comfort to him, for he had lost his Queen. His people murmured against him, even blasphemed, because he did not give his daughter in marriage. When the king heard how they spoke of him, he was sorrowful and heavy, and he began to think how he could free himself, so that no one should rob him of his child. He proclaimed that whoever would wed his daughter must bear her up the face of the mountain in his arms without stopping to rest. When this news was spread through the country, many came to try the exploit. Some of them got half-way up the mountain, but no one reached the top; and for some time the princess was not sought in marriage.

"There was in the country an amiable and handsome youth, the son of a count; he resolved to surpass all the others. He lived near the king's court, and often sojourned there. He loved the king's daughter, and begged her to love him in return. His valor, his courtesy, and the friendship shown him by the king, won the princess. They spoke often together, and they grew more and more fond, but they concealed their love from all. Their passion increased daily. Then the youth reflected that it was better to suffer some evil than to lose all by rashness. This youth, so wise, valiant, and handsome, came to his beloved, and asked her to go away with him, for he could no longer bear the torment of his love. He knew that, if he asked her of her father, the king loved her too much to consent, and would bid him win her by carrying her to the top of the mountain.

"The damsel replied: "Friend, I know well that you cannot carry me; but, if I go away with you, my father will be filled with grief and anger. It is martyrdom to him to live without me, and I love him so much that I do not wish to anger him. Let us seek some other way, for I cannot listen to that one. In Salerno I have a rich relative, who for more than thirty years has studied the art of medicine; she knows the virtues of every leaf and root, and is full of health-giving recipes. If you will take a letter from me, and explain to her our adventure, she will provide the remedy. She will give you fresh strength; and when you return to this country, you will ask me of my father. He will treat you as a child, and will tell you that he gives me to no man who cannot carry me in his arms to the top of the mountain without stopping.

"The youth thanks the maiden, asks her leave to depart, returns to his own country, and makes great preparations for his journey. He arrives at Salerno, and presents his letter to the aunt" (spelt Aunte in the original.) "She gives him tonics and strengthening cordials, and, when he leaves Salerno, presents him with a liquor which has the power of at once removing fatigue and refreshing the body, the muscles, and bones. The youth, on his return, asks the king for his daughter, offering to carry her up the hill. The king is friendly, but he thinks the youth foolish; the count is much too young, he says, and must fail where so many strong and valiant men have not succeeded.

"The day arrives; each of the lovers has invited friends; the place is thronged with spectators. The damsel has fasted severely, so as not to tax the strength of her lover by her weight. The youth arrives first, not forgetting his philter. When all the great company are assembled in the meadow, the king brings his daughter, clad only in her chemise.

"The youth took her in his arms, and gave her the phial to carry, thinking he no longer needed it. His joy gave him strength, and he mounted half-way rapidly. She felt his pace slacken. 'Friend,' she said, 'drink. I feel that you tire; this will bring back strength.' The youth answered, 'No, dear one. I feel strong yet, and I do not wish to stop; if I drink I must pause ever so little, and the crowd below will cry out and stun me with their hisses, and I shall perhaps fail.' When two-thirds were mounted, he grew yet fainter, and she entreated him many times, 'Friend, drink the cordial.' He could neither see nor hear; a great anguish overcame him; he reached the top of the mountain and fell. The damsel thought he had fainted. She knelt beside him, and tried to give him drink: but he died, as I tell you, and she mourned for him with loud cries. Then she threw far away the phial which held the cordial, and since that time the place on which liquor fell has been noted for health-giving plants. Now I will tell you how the unhappy maiden, because she had lost her lover, lay down beside him, pressed him in her arms, kissed his mouth and his eyes, till, grief striking into her heart, she died, this damsel, so fair, so wise, so brave. The king who waited for them below, when he saw they did not come, climbed up and found them, and he fell fainting on the ground. As soon as he could speak he broke into lamentations, echoed by all the people. Three days after they brought a marble tomb, and laid in it the bodies of the children. Every one advised that they should lie on the top of the hill where they died; and, as soon as all was done, the people departed. The hill is called 'La Cote des Deux Amants,' and as I said before, the Bretons have made a lay about it.—["Through Normandy," by Mrs. Macquoid.

### THE FUCHSIA.

Within the mountain lodge we sat
At night, and watched the slanted snow
Blown headlong over hill and moor,
And heard, from dell and farm below,
The loosened torrents thundering slow.

'Twas such a night as drowns the stars,
And blots the moon from out the sky;
We could not see our favorite larch,
Yet heard it rave incessantly,
As the white whirlwind drifted by.

Sad thoughts were near; we might not bar
Their stern intrusion from the door;
Till you rose meekly, lamp in hand,
And, from an inner chamber, bore
A book renowned by sea and shore.

And, as you flung it open, lo!
Between the pictured leaflets lay—
Embalmed by processes of Time—
A gift of mine, a fuchsia spray,
I gathered one glad holiday.

Then, suddenly the chamber changed;
And we forgot the snow and wind?
Once more we paced a garden path,
With even feet and even mind—
That red spray in your hair confined.

The cistus trembled by the porch,
The shadow round the dial moved;
I knew this, though I marked them not,
For I had spoken, unreproved,
And, dreamlike, knew that I was loved.

Sweet wife! when falls a darker night,
May some pure flower of memory,
Hid in the volume of the soul,
Bring back, o'er life's tormented sea,
As dear a peace to you and me.

Chamber's Journal.

### THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

A meeting of the Hamburg Geographical Society was held on the 23d of September, when Captain Weyprecht gave the following account of the Arctic voyage of the Tegethoff. We copy from the London Times:

"Much is told of the fatigues undergone by sailors, but they are generally forgotten when once they arrive on shore. How much more is this the case when they receive such a welcome as the one prepared for us. All dangers are easy to overcome when such a recognition of them is recorded. In the name of all those who have taken part in the expedition I thank you. As is already known, the year 1872, so far as regards the condition of the ice, was most unfavorable. Regions where nothing but open water was formerly found were then full of ice. Even one hundred miles to the west of the Admiralty Islands, in places in previous years perfectly ice free, we came upon a thin but firm ledge of ice; so that it was only with great difficulty we forced our way as far as Nova Zembla. After we had lain there some days in the ice we came through with a north wind. On the 12th of August, 1872, we had the joy of greeting Wilczek and Sterneck on the yacht Tsbjorren. Until the following day we sailed on through well-packed ice. The next morning the ship was fast fixed in the ice under the lee of a small cape near Bear Island. Here we lay for eight days; a fresh breeze so drove the ice about that at one time we were embedded in ice, and at another time the ship was in open water. On the 21st the wind shifted, and we said good-bye to Tsbjorren, and continued our course on in an easterly direction. In the afternoon we came to a clear tract of water, but at midnight, an east wind having sprung up, the ice closed. The wind fell, and again the ship was hemmed in. Intentionally we remained in the ice; since, under the unfavorable conditions, we were loth to lose the twenty miles we had gained, and we hoped that an easterly wind would again open the ice. Added to which we did not want to winter at so cold a part as Cape Nassau. Instead, however, of an easterly wind a calm with a heavy snow-fall set in; the temperature fell, and the loose ice became ae mpact mass, in which we lay for cthe weeks.''

The speaker then went on to say that it was only on the 9th of September that the ice broke up, a strong north wind parted the ice into immense masses, and in the midst of one of these the Tegethoff, firmly frozen up, drifted now to the east, and then to the west. Again the temperature fell and the pressure of the pack ice began to be felt on the 13th of October the ice floes began to get smaller, and the ship was in danger of being crushed, at one time being raised up and at another time sinking down. For five months the explorers lived in continued excitement and danger, and this constant state of peril by day and night was the hardest part to bear of the whole voyage. The boats, with provisions in them, were kept always ready on deck, so that the Tegethoff might be abandoned at a moment's notice. In January, 1873, they reached 73 degrees north latitude. For five months during the summer of that year they worked at the extrication of the ship, but in vain. Everything was tried, but there was no getting back. By the end of August there were thirty feet of ice under the vessel, so in September the work of extrication was relinquished. It was at the end of August that the new land was first sighted, and this greatly rejoiced the explorers, as it was felt to be the first positive result of the expedition. By the middle of October they were in 80 degrees north latitude. The ice-floe in which the vessel was embedded diminished in size, and at last reached the main land, where it fixed on to firm ice, and there the ship lay immovable. At this point it was that the explorers were especially struck with the extraordinary splendor of the northern lights, and here it was that Lieutenant Payer made his sleigh journey. In the spring the explorers resolved to abandon their vessel, The boats were placed on rollers and provisioned, and at 8 P. M. of the 20th of May they pushed off from the Tegethoff. The commencement of the journey was fearful. Between huge ice blocks, deep snow and pools of water, the boats proceeded, every instant death threatening the explorers. In a fortnigh: they had succeeded in making only seven nautical miles. On the 17th of June they came from the land ice into the sea, and what with the ice and the water their labors were tremendous. After two months they again sighted the ship. Then came stronger winds and larger tracks of water, so that they were able to get over greater distances with the boats. It was not, however, until the 15th of August that they came to perfectly open sea, and here it was decided that the crews should all row in turns, which was accordingly done and progress made at the rate of forty miles a day. The expedition steered towards Nova Zembla, in the hope of finding there some Norwegian vessels. But none were to be found. The condition of the explorers was comfortless in the extreme. The sea ran high, the temperature was low; often wet through, they were unable to cook anything. No Norwegian vessel being found they determined to see if they could find a Russian salmon fishing racot in any of the bays. On the 24th of August they discovered a schooner, by the crew of which they were taken on board and treated most kindly. They shared with the explorers all they had, and on the 31 of September landed them in Norway.

### A POLISH WEDDING IN WISCONSIN.

When a Polish maiden gets married, the more noise and excitement there is getting up for her amusement the better she likes it. Yesterday a wedding, after the Polish style, was celebrated in the First Ward, at St. Hedwig's Church. A procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the locality to the tune of national airs and the firing of guns. First came the band (which, in some cases, ranks according to the old gentleman's purse); second, the bride and groom, followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen; then the parents, relatives and invited guests followed in couples. A number of boys were scattered from the house to the church, and they kept up a continuous firing of guns and pistols. When the procession arrived at the church the band stepped aside and the party entered and was seated according to marching order. The bride and groom then took their places in front of the altar, attended by the bridesmaids and groomsmen. The ceremony was short, and at the close the young man put his arms around the young woman's waist and gave her a squeeze and a kiss. At that moment some one inside gave warning to the boys outside, and a fearful discharge of light artillery ensued just as the kiss was given. The band began to play, and all marched out of the church and through the streets to the place from whence they started, the band playing and the boys firing during the march.

All of these weddings are alike. The bride is generally dressed in white, and if there is not a veil in the family she buys or borrows one. The men wear long serge coats, doubtless made during the reign of John Sobieski, and some of the women wear dresses of the same material. The young married man, if he is able, has a store coat. After dinner the drinking of beer commences, and then dancing ensues. On a table in one corner of the room is a dish, into which every one who dances with the bride is expected to deposit a small sum of money, generally twenty-five or fifty cents, which is the bride's dower. The fun is usually kept up until morning. This was the case with yesterday's ceremonies.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

### A FRIGHTFUL RIDE.

The Adarian, Ohio, Times, of the 5th., tells the thrilling story that on Friday afternoon a man from Fayette, Fulton county, whose name is not given, while assisting to inflate the balloon which was announced to ascend at four o'clock from the Morenci Fair Grounds, was accidently caught by the legs in the trapeze ropes and was carried into the air until he looked like a mere speck among the clouds. Having mounted to the height of probably a mile or more, the balloon floated off in a northwesterly direction, and landed in an open field, about three-quarters of a mile from the point of starting. It may be stated that the man righted himself up, and clung tightly to the ropes during his aerial ride and received no injury, either by the ride or by the landing except a tremendous scare. Great excitement prevailed among the crowd witnessing the ascension—all holding their breath in painful suspense. When it was finally apparent that the balloon was descending in such a position and at so gentle a rate that the man would be likely to escape unhurt, cheer upon cheer rent the air.

### VARIETIES.

THE new muffs are said to be large enough for two hands only.

THE third prize at a Kalamazoo baby show was carried off by a colored baby.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, the actress, was thrown from her horse, in England, recently, and injured her spine.

IT is announced that the Empress of Russia will shortly go to England, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

IN a catalogue of a recent auction sale a lot of chairs were advertised as having been "used by school children without backs."

A BOSTON girl had a man arrested for "winking at her" in a street car, and he proved that he had been blind for twenty-two years.

"AS I never pay my own debts it isn't likely I shall pay hers." This is the frank way in which a Tacoma man advertises his errant wife.

TWENTY-ONE girls of Kenosha, Wis., have "resolved that if the young men won't come and see us, we will go and see them."

BERLIN ladies wear Parisian fashions just as they used to do before the war, notwithstanding their protestations that they never would.

A MAN having a bill against a distant merchant sent a letter of inquiry to a banker in that locality. The reply was: "He is dead; but he pays now as well as he ever did."

SEVERAL citizens of Columbus, Mississippi, among them the Postmaster, applied for admission to a negro ball room several nights since, but were refused on the ground that they were white.

AN English physician during a lecture to a female audience, on the use of alcoholic beverages, asserted that the "babies of London are never sober from their birth until they are weaned."

THE man out West who put mucilage into his empty hair oil bottle is regarded with feelings of hatred by the servant girl, whose locks are in such a state of stiffness that she cannot shut her mouth.

A ST. LOUIS woman, who appeared against her husband in court recently, swore as follows: "Since he married me he has never given me a penny, and I've pawned my watch, my jewelry, and my false hair to get along."

REV. HENRY ASBURY, of Lincoln county, N. C., was burned to death a few days ago. He was rubbing his body with kerosene oil, when, he being near the fire, the oil ignited and burned him in a frightful manner.

COLORED people in Alabama who never saw any body of water larger than a mill-pond, are drawing government rations on account of the overflow of the Tombigbee river last spring.

THE order obliging the New York policemen to wear the uniforms at all times, perplexes the blue coats. One of 'em put on a swallow-tail to go to his daughter's wedding, the other night, and was dismissed from the force.

QUEEN POMARE, Queen of the South Sea Islands, is described as a venerable, motherly-looking woman. Her Majesty goes bare-footed, and sets the mode by wearing a plain and loosely-flowing cotton gown, as her only garment.

WHEN Dr. Cox was living in Brooklyn, he kept a large dog in a kennel in the rear of the house, the dog being somewhat given to biting. The doctor placed over the kennel the admonition, "Teeth inserted here."

A TEXAS paper contains an obituary notice of a Confederate war horse, which served throughout the whole conflict. At the end of the war he was the only survivor of sixty equine comrades who were mustered into the same troop.

A COMPANY for the manufacture of paper barrels and similar utensils has been organized in San Francisco. The wheat straw which has hitherto been burned by the farmers may in future be used in making barrels for shipping the very wheat it bore.

THE gallant secretary of a life insurance company, being in command of a platoon during the late unpleasantness in Arkansas, struck up the gun of one of his men about to fire on a staff officer, with the exclamation: "D——n it, don't shoot at him; we've got a policy on him,"

A PARIS retail dry goods and notion store employs a force of 1300 clerks and 215 porters, and its trade requires, for its proper transaction, the use of 35 wagons and 83 horses. All the employes dine at the establishment, and a number of them are lodged there also. mbe

IT is alleged in the Springfield Republican that some members of Plymouth Church endeavored to organize among the clergy a demonstration of welcome to Mr. Beecher on his return to Brooklyn. Several ministers were asked to join in such a movement, but they all declined, and the project had to be abandoned.

A MOBILE man, on returning home recently, was surprised to receive the congratulations of his family on his happy escape from drowning. He thought somebody had been playing a joke on them, and laughed heartily until he found that they had given his best suit of clothes to the colored man who brought the news, and who said he was sent for some dry clothes.

FITCH, the Lieutenant who recently captured General Sherman's daughter, comes from a family of Fitzpatricks who lived in Drumbruckles, Cavan county, Ireland, where they were called Fitch for short. When the Lieutenant's father came to this country he retained the abbreviated name. Thus says a correspondent of the Chicago Times, who gained the facts from a Brooklyn Irishman who knew all about it in Ireland.

PADUCAH Kentuckian, 7th: "It is not generally known that a sister of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, is buried at Rocky Hill, two miles back of Birdsville, on the Ohio river, in Livingston county, Ky. She was the wife of Dr. Charles Lewis, who had the reputation of being a bad cruel man, and who was killed on the Illinois shore by a mob, after being arrested on a charge of murder."

IN Gonzales county, Texas, last week, Mr. Austin's little boy, about six years old, went out to play, and after a time was missed, and nothing could be found of him. After looking some time, they found him buried in a cotton pen and smothered to death. It is supposed that he was playing in the cotton, and dug a hole into it, and getting into the hole, as any child would, that the cotton rolled down on him, burying him alive.

A SHOAL of porpoises got imprisoned within the dike at Provincetown, Mass., the other day, and an exciting scene of carnage followed. The local journal says: "We hear of a man getting into the bloody waters, seizing a small porpoise, and lifting him alive into his boat. The men became so excited that they waded waist deep in the water, and two or three were observed seated astride the nimble beauties enjoying a wet and novel ride. The massacre was general, and but few fish escaped death."

THE Japan Gazette of August 22nd has the following: "Many rice and vegetable fields have been laid waste by a volcano near Izamura, which has been engaged in vomiting forth fire and smoke high into the air. One hundred and eight houses were buried by falling sand. For a period of ten days the discharge of ashes continued, with unabated fury. Three mountains rose from a plain, one covering an area of two and a half square miles, and 1800 feet high. A tract of land rose from the ocean 1800 by 480 yards square, and connects with the coast."

ABOUT two years ago a butcher in Berlin was greatly distressed by the loss of 2,000 thalers, which he had placed in a secret drawer of his desk at home. It was impossible to discover the thief and payments falling due at the time the butcher was unable to meet his obligations on account of the loss of the money, and was forced into bankruptcy. Not long after this the butcher's wife became insane and was taken to an asylum, where, after remaining eighteen months, she died. After his wife's death the butcher received her clothing from the authorities of the asylum. He found sewed in between the lining of one of her dresses the long-lost sum of money, and in addition some bank notes. Evidently the woman, who had been very avaricious, had taken the money in a moment of aberration and sewed it in her dress.

FISHERMEN in some parts of Europe and of this country kill fish with a knife or bludgeon as soon as they are taken from the water, because fish thus killed are found to be better than those which have long gasped and struggled before dying. The Dutch, for example, destroy life by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail with a sharp instrument. On the Rhine they kill salmon by thrusting a steel needle into their heads. Fish may be easily killed by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back of the head just behind the eyes, or by taking them by the tail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months, do..... 4 00
do three months, do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over. 1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for nine months only.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent any to address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene,
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 43nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—ELI A. WOOD.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. PITT BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SAM'L F. PATTERSON, JOSEPH M. CARSON,
JOSEPH HAYS, JOHN R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID J. ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—JAMES K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE Gazette called Tuesday "a day of Republican victories." Heaven help the old lady when the day of Republican defeats comes.

RING taxation has paralyzed business and is driving capital away from this city. Can the people afford to keep the Ring in power any longer?

LET every voter in the Twenty-second District who loves the salary-grabber, the man who filches the money of the people, vote for Negley.

THE Telegraph hits the Ring thieves a hard blow, when it says they are calling on "God and Liberty to serve the Devil and Corruption in." And now; if it should take it all back!

"AN old line Democrat," who says he is going to vote for Bayne for Congress is none other than a hireling of the Ring and always opposed the Democratic party. Let him come out and deny it if he dare.

THE Ring organs omit to inform their readers that if the three hundred thousand dollars had not been stolen from the taxpayers by the George O. Evans defalcation, so much more of the State debt might have been paid. The Ring got the most of that steal.

FRIENDS of the new Constitution remember, that every candidate on the Republican State and County tickets opposed the adoption of the new instrument; whilst, every nominee of the Democracy voted for and worked for it. If you desire its wise provisions maintained inviolate, vote for its friends.

THE Republican party, according to a Ring organ, denounce the salary grabbers. It don't look much like it when within two days they nominate Ben Butler, who is sure to be elected and have re-elected Garfield. From present indications we think the Republicans of the Twenty-second district, this State, will act differently as they seem determined to maintain the integrity of their party by defeating their grabber, Negley.

As there are three Radical to one Democratic U. S. Senators who will be called upon to vote upon the Reciprocity treaty it does look a little far fetched in the Gazette to get into a rampage about it, and abuse the Democracy as if it had anything in the world to do with the treaty in the beginning, middle or end. The Republicans intend to adopt it and saddle free trade upon the country against the protests of the Democracy.

THE Republican party is still engaged in the work of throttling its thieves and incompetents.—Commercial.

We call for a list. Has it punished Grant who coolly pockets an additional $25,000 per year, swelling his emolument to $50,000 per annum, double the amount received by a Washington, or a Jefferson, or a Lincoln. Has it punished Gen. Negley who boasts of the grab and says he did right. Has it punished Geo. O. Evans, or the water bonds thieves? Come, neighbor let us have the names of those Republican thieves and incompetents who have been throttled by the Republican party. We want to embalm them.

### BE AT THE POLLS

Our Democratic friends will see by the election news this morning that the Democrats have triumphantly carried Ohio and Indiana, and made large gains in Iowa and Nebraska. This was accomplished by work, and by not neglecting to vote. If the people of Allegheny county would throw off Ring rule and reduce the enormous taxation under which they now labor, they must go to the polls and vote against the Ring candidates. To stay at home is only to continue Ring rule. Take courage by the glorious achievements of the Democracy and Reform Republicans of Ohio and Indiana, and emancipate yourselves. Every Democrat should go to the polls, and see that his neighbor does the same. If every Democrat thus does his duty, the Ring can be defeated and an economical and honest administration of affairs secured. Is this not worth working for? We most earnestly appeal to every Democrat in the county to discharge his whole duty and be at the polls on Tuesday, the third day of November.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

### YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Radicalism wakes up this morning to find itself dead, and ready for burial. The political reaction that set in Ohio one year ago has continued to gain strength with the lapse of time, and yesterday witnessed the execution of the sentence pronounced against a party which under the manipulation of a combination of corrupt leaders had come to threaten the very perpituity of our political institutions.

As we write in the early morning of the 14th of October, we have sufficient returns at hand to warrant us in sending greeting to our readers the pleasant news that the people are at last triumphant over their oppressors, and have fixed the inexorable seal of their condemnation upon Grantism, Carpet-bagism, Third Termism and Radicalism in the the third State in the Union, while from four other great States there comes a fitting response to the victorious battle cry of the Buckeye State.

This is glory enough for one day, but the grand work of the Democracy and the friends of Reform has only fairly begun. Two weeks hence the Keystone and the Empire States and twenty-two others will be called upon to speak. Let them catch up the watchword of the West, and the next House of Representatives will be taken from the control of such men as Ben Butler, who for years has bartered his own and his country's honor in the mart of corruption.

The victory of yesterday is one that is particularly gratifying to the anti-Radical voters of the whole country. It condemns in advance the fulminations of the band of political conspirators who to-day assemble in Chattanooga to defame and slander one-third of the sisterhood of States, and cover up their own infamous crimes with a tissue of no less infamous lies. There is no mistaking the emphatic declaration of the States that voted yesterday. The falling away of the Radical majorities, mean the permanent overthrow of the policy of the Radical leaders, which has aimed only at the overthrow of the pure and simple form of Republican government, founded by the sages of the Revolution and sealed by their blood and patriotic devotion.

Republican voters trusted their leaders, though so often basely deceived, until it was no longer possible to trust them. Yesterday they demonstrated to those arrogant and corrupt leaders that the people were not the slaves but the masters of the politicians. This is the lesson taught by the results of yesterday. The signal triumph of the people recorded in our news columns this morning will give the people heart in other States in November, and the year's campaign will wind up with the sweeping overthrow of corrupt politicians.

The gain in Ohio Congressmen is four certain and probably six. Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska give but meagre returns but show substantial Democratic victories. While these are indications that the Democracy have carried their State ticket in Indiana, by a system of gerymandering the Radicals have secured the Legislature and U. S. Senator.

THE Ring organs prate about reducing the State debt a few dollars. Most taxpayers are of the opinion that the entire indebtedness should have been wiped out long ago, judging from the amount they have been compelled to pay in taxes. The debt would have been reduced a great deal more had it not been that a large share of the taxpayers hard earnings have been devoted to the thieves, repeaters and ballot-box stuffers to keep the corrupt Ring in power. Let the organs deny it if they dare.

### TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Ohio and Indiana, leading the van of political reform, taught Radicalism a lesson on Tuesday last, that will never be forgotten. It mapped out the political future of the nation, and decided the question of the Presidential succession. Grant may now personally renounce his aspirations for a third term. The people of these States have decided two years in advance that they will have no more Grantism, and if the direct question comes up in 1876, they will ratify their present decision by 200,000 majority. Indiana, with a feud between the prominent leaders of the Democracy, on the question of finance, and with the State cut into legislative districts by the Radical leaders so as to prevent the majority from choosing a Legislature, has not retrograded from the Democratic position it assumed two years ago, but advanced upon the enemy's territory, despite the howls and frantic appeals of Morton and his fellows. Iowa and Nebraska, with a larger proportional Republican majority than Maine and Massachusetts, return a greatly reduced Republican vote, and show a breaking up of the Radical organization, that must speedily hasten its overthrow. Our own border State of West Virginia, although agitated by a complexity of purely local and personal issues, also shows an emphatic decline of Republicanism.

These States spoke words of condemnation to the State Ring of Pennsylvania, and words of encouragement to the people who have so long and so nobly struggled to overthrow that Ring and purify the ballot-box from its polluting touch. To the whole country they spoke words of gallant courage, and sent forth the edict that from this time henceforth no more Cæsarian assaults shall be made upon the temple of liberty—no more vandal hands shall be laid with impunity upon the Constitution.

To the political harlots and unpunished robbers and murderers of states who were in conclave at Chattanooga it said: "Back to your dens of infamy and lairs of uncleanness, ye hypocrites, plunderers and deceivers; —crawl into your holes ye political vipers, whose slimy trails have marked and blighted the fairest lands heaven's sun ever shown upon;—hide your guilty heads ye defamers of the American name, ye fomenters of civil discord, blood and rapine;—sneak from the public gaze ye political publicans and Pharisees, ye miserable prostitutes whose harlotry has turned to a by-word and reproach the very name of Republican government, and whose damnable crimes have retarded the growth of the nation half a century, and heaped a thousand millions of taxes upon a burdened people!" These were the thunder tones that came from 5,000,000 of freemen on Tuesday last, as interpreted by their votes, and they have only warned the Radical leaders before they smite them with a hand encased in iron mail.

The Radical leaders may lie and fret and fume, but they are no longer able to conceal their corruptions and deformities from the honest voters in the Republican ranks. They have been deceived by false professions now for the last time, and seeing the folly of longer trusting the lying oracles of the Ring, they have determined to strike for honesty and self-preservation, and sweep from power a set of men who have brought the name of Republican into disgrace and made office-holding synonymous with public robbery. The people who voted on Tuesday spoke to the Pennsylvania Ring; to every candidate on that ticket, from Allen and Olmstead; Negley and Bayne down to Onslow and Jeremy, and it is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, and the people of the Keystone State will repeat it with emphasis one week from next Tuesday.

This morning the Ring organs will be full of frantic appeals, dire threats and whining supplications intermixed and commingled; the outrage mills will be run under high pressure while the assembled liars at Chattanooga will flood the country with the harrowing details of thousands of imaginary murders, but the people need not be deceived. All these things are done to distract the attention of the public from the corrupt practices and the corrupt future designs of the leaders of the Ring. But need any man, who knows how his pockets have been depleted by the Ring, whose taxes have been more than doubled in the past twelve months and will be doubled again in the next year, be deceived by these bald attempts at springing issues that have no possible relevancy in the present contest?

To the voters of this city, it is not a question about imaginary outrages in the South, cooked up for the occasion by carpet-baggers and Radical office seekers. With them it is a question whether they will longer submit to be plundered by a corrupt and profligate Ring that only seeks office to make money at the taxpayer's expense. This is the question that they have to decide, and the reform movement so auspiciously and conspicuously inaugurated in Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday, will, as it should, encourage every lover of reform in Pennsylvania to throw off the last trace of the Ring shackles, and drive its mercenary leaders from power. The path of duty lies plain before the voter. Let him choose aright.

### THE REAL ISSUES.

We would like to whisper a few words into the ears of the Gazette and Commercial concerning the issues joined at the coming election. We have made ourselves pretty nearly hoarse with bawling at them, and now we wish they would listen for one moment without twisting. We wish to say that the matters to be voted on in November next are not whether there ought to be 25 per cent. or 50 per cent. of tariff duties—not whether there shall be immediate resumption of specie payments—not whether said resumption shall be complete or partial. For these are not, and never can be purely party questions—each of the great parties are divided upon them now. Neither are we to vote upon the Prohibition or License matter in any effective way.

But the issues now on trial all over the country are whether the Credit Mobilier swindle, passed by a Radical Congress, shall be approved by popular vote. Whether the grabbing of back pay, and double pay for Congressmen, and doubling the President's pay by the Radical Congress, were proper things to do. Whether the selling of places in Congress and in the Senate to such men as Patterson of South Carolina, and Mitchell, the bigamist, should grow into a permanent practice, by letting them hold their seats. Whether it was proper to let Evans steal nearly half a million from the Treasury of the State. Whether Butler and Carpenter and other Radical Congressmen did well to take fees as lawyers for advocating Kellogg's bogus government in Congress—These things are to be approved of, or rebuked in national affairs.

And in local matters the people will vote on the abstraction and perversion of the Water Bonds—on the oppressions of the Penn Avenue Act—on the questions as to whether our city taxes should have been increased four-fold in four years—and in some cases increased twenty times in fifteen years. Also, whether officials shall receive in perquisities seven times as much as their nominal salary.—Will the Ring papers, who are traveling at great expense and labor all over the country to find issues to be voted for here and very soon, confine themselves to a defence of these flagrant sins of their rotten party.

### THE LATEST FABLE.

We had thought that Col. Bayne would have accepted his defeat as inevitable and had given up all further hopes of going to Congress. Indeed, we had heard that ring influences were at work to get him a Government appointment; he being unable to secure any office where the people had a voice in the matter. It seems, however, that we were mistaken, and our mistake arose from the fact that we gave the Colonel credit for the possession of more common sense than he deserves. We have read in the Æsop works of the wolf in sheep's clothing, and of the ass that covered himself with the lion's skin. In yesterday morning's Dispatch we read another cunningly devised fable purporting to come from "an old line Democrat." This is a huge joke. Think of it, a pigmy creature of the Ring personating an honest Democrat. Colonel, the clothes don't fit you. The garments are too large entirely for your diminutive body. The wind, blowing them aside, shows more than the ears; it discloses to the eyes of all honest men, the whole figure. And what does this life-long Democrat say? First, that he is a tariff man. Well, that is pretty good too. Is the Ring for tariff? Are Errett, Mackey, Magee & Co., for tariff? If they are, then Mr. Bayne is. He is nothing but just what they instruct him to be. He has been nursed at the breast of the ring, and rocked in its cradle. His infant political footsteps have been taken holding on to the hand of the Ring, and now that his education is completed he is regarded as a fit exponent of Ring doctrines. Are Errett, Mackey, Magee & Co., and Colonel Bayne, their interesting offspring in favor of tariff? Yes, no doubt they are, but its a peculiar kind of tariff they advocate, and consists in levying outrageous taxes upon domestic and foreign articles alike, which taxes when collected flow into the coffers of the Ring. Their definition of tariff is "a large amount of money raised by iniquitous taxation, and which is to be applied to the enriching of themselves and to pay for the publication in the Dispatch of the effusions of our "life-long Democrat." Yes, these parties are great tariff men, indeed.

Let Col. Bayne walk abroad among our foundries and workshops to-day. No hum of machinery will greet him in the one, or roar of bellows in the other. Those that are at work consider themselves fortunate if they pay expenses. Why is this? Just because we have so many "life-long Democrats," so many Erretts' and Mackeys' and Baynes'; men who preach what they do not practice. Our manufacturers know this, for they have been taught in the school of experience; our laboring men know that we speak the truth, for the cry of their wives and children for bread, is now ringing in their ears. But our "Democratic" friend say that Mr. Cochran is no tariff man. Well, that is about as true as the balance of their statements. Mr. Cochran is, and always has been, a strict and uncompromising advocate of the tariff, and our manufacturers will find that he will be their staunch friend when he goes to Congress, for as to his election we have no doubt. We emphatically deny that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is in favor of free trade, but on the contrary, we assert without fear of contradiction that our party in Pennsylvania has at all times advocated tariff.

In conclusion, we desire to disabuse the public mind of any false impression in reference to the age or experience of Col. Bayne. He is not two thousand years of age, neither has he served forty terms in Congress, twenty in the U. S. Senate and two in the presidential chair. On the contrary, he is about the age of Mr. Cochran, perhaps a year or two older, and his experience consists in serving one term as District Attorney in this county, and ten years as a ward ring politician. What spare time he has had he has devoted to writing books, abusing foreigners and advocating the repeal of the naturalization laws.

### AS TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The Ring managers in this State are now driven to desperation and in their strait will do anything to prevent their overthrow. For weeks they have been preparing things in Philadelphia to stuff the ballot-box and count in the Ring ticket. Honest men have set to work to defeat their infamous ends, and it is to be sincerely hoped that honesty will for once triumph. The means resorted to by the Ring to stuff the ballot-box and the measures taken by the Democratic and reform voters to defeat their object is best told by the Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican paper which says editorially:

The "fictitious names" on the Election Assessors' lists were before the Quarter Sessions again yesterday, resulting in the striking of 344 "myths," &c., from the lists of seven divisions. This shows an average of nearly fifty "myths" to a division. The Court report will show the particulars. It was quite manifest yesterday that the Assessors' lists cannot be purged under the "mutual agreement" system, if it continues to work as badly as it has thus far; and yet it is equally manifest that they must be purged, if we are to have anything more than the mockery of an election in November. The order of the Court, made yesterday, for the production of corrected lists within forty-eight hours, may possibly work better, but it looks as if Judges Allison and Ludlow will, after all, have to take hold of the subject, and dispose of it in the "summary manner" authorized by the election law of 1874.

This deliberate and astonishing attempt to pollute the ballot-box ought to startle every honest man in the State. Is it possible that any honest Republican can vote for the managers of the Ring who thus deliberately undertake to disfranchise the people of the Commonwealth? We cannot think so. It cannot be possible that men knowing the infamous objects of the Ring will aid and abet its leaders by their votes

Here in Western Pennsylvania the people will vote right, and the Ring will meet with overthrow. Philadelphia alone stands between the people and reform and honesty. Give us a fair election there and the latter will be achieved. Let the Democrats and friends of reform labor unceasingly to purge the registry lists of the fictitious names placed there by the Ring, for a purpose fully understood, and a stunning defeat awaits the Ring. Here in the West the hosts of reform are a mighty and a valiant army, but what avails their devotion if they are disfranchised, as of old, by stuffed ballot-boxes in Philadelphia? We depend upon the vigilance of the Democracy and reform Republicans in Philadelphia. Upon them rests the fate of Pennsylvania, and her fair name is entrusted to their keeping. Will they prove steadfast to their trust, and throttle the ballot-box stuffers upon the very threshold of the election?

IT will be seen by the report given elsewhere that the Democratic conferees of the Twenty-fourth District composed of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties met yesterday, and nominated Hon. G. W. Miller, of Washington county for Congress. The trickery of the State Ring in defeating Moore and nominating Wallace has created the profoundest disgust among the honest and anti-Ring Republicans, and they are ready to defeat Mr. Wallace. The Democracy in presenting the name of Mr. Miller have given the independent Republicans of the District an opportunity to make their protests against Ring interference effective. Mr. Miller is a gentleman every way qualified for the position for which he has been named, thoroughly capable and sound and temperate in his views. The Democracy and anti-Ring voters of the District ought to see that he is elected by a handsome majority, a thing that can be easily accomplished by united action on the part of all the voters who are opposed to Ring domination.

SOME months ago the Gazette said:

If Mr. Auditor General Allen has any aspirations towards a re-election,—and we know he has—he had better lose no time in stirring the Treasurer up to the necessity of obeying the laws, and thus relieving the party of the disadvantage it now labors under from the illegal action we have criticised.

And again:

The Auditor General is called upon to see that the spirit, as well as the letter of the law, is observed. Are the State moneys used for personal gain, by the Treasurer or others? Are they loaned at interest? It is the duty of the Auditor General to know if this is done, and to prevent it. We call upon him to do his duty. Thus far, everything has looked like speculation with these moneys. If this is being done, we call upon him to stop it,—and if he refuses, he fails in performing an obvious duty

As the Gazette is not so inquisitive as it was, we are desirous to learn whether the Auditor General succeeded in "stirring" up the Treasurer and relieving the party of "disadvantage"—if the State moneys are loaned at interest and if the Auditor General does his duty. It warmly supports Allen now and ought to speak.

DOES Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia mean to be put in a hole this election, or will he aid the decent and responsible portion of his fellow citizens in mantaining a pure ballot and fair returns? It does look as if the thieves of that city will not be permitted to have everything their own way on the 3d of November. We can answer for western Pennsylvania, that it will respond to Ohio Democratic gains in Congressional and Legislative districts.

THE Gazette which until quite recently denounced the State Ring has changed its tune and is out advising Republicans to swallow the whole ticket, even down to and including those upon it whom it has denounced as corrupt, and in preference to honest Democrats. It argues that such action is necessary to save the good men on the ticket; but we imagine, in fact we know, that a large number of Republicans will discard the Gazette's appeal and will not vote for the Ringsters, preferring to substitute good men from the Democratic ticket. Conscientious Republicans are not to be driven to support notoriously corrupt nominees when they have such a splendid opportunity of selecting excellent material from the opposition. All sincere Republicans will spurn its advice by scratching off the notorious bummers and substituting pure and incorruptable gentlemen. To them an honest man is preferable to a thief.

"WE also entreat our friends," says the Radical address, "to pay no heed to the attempt to delude them into the belief that the Republican party is opposed to the new Constitution. It was a Republican State Convention which first demanded a revision of the old Constitution so as to secure the suppression of special legislation; it was a Republican Legislature which called the Constitutional Convention; the Constitutional Convention was itself Republican; it was the Republican vote of the State which secured the adoption of the new Constitution; and it was a Republican Legislature which framed the legislation necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The party record is too clean upon all these points to be questioned or doubted."

Yes, and we entreat the friends of the new Constitution to remember that the writer of the above was notorious in opposition to its adoption, and at noon on the day it was being voted for, he telegraphs to his partner, Mackey, that "the whole thing has gone to H—l."

THE Commercial and other Ring organs are extremely solicitous about the Legislature; they affect to believe that the Democracy are making unusual efforts to secure a majority, in that body—they say very little about the State ticket, as they calculate to be able to count that all right in Philadelphia; no odds what majority may be against it in the rest of the State. But as the fraudulent vote of Philadelphia does not avail in Legislative districts, there is naturally great alarm felt. There is not a particle of doubt about the complexion of the next Legislature in this State; it will be Democratic, and elect a United States Senator. Simon's son, and Mackey's friend must take a back seat forever more.

As the lie about the Democratic candidates in the twenty-second and twenty-third districts being in favor of free trade has been nailed as firmly as a pewter quarter dollar to a store counter, ain't it almost time to charge our nominees with being in the rebel army, murdering Northern men and cutting the throats of the loyal blacks? The time is getting short, but perhaps the cut of the rebel flag has already been put to press and the dodgers printed to be used on the walls and fences of the city the day before election. We all remember how the Ring liars and thieves served ex-Mayor Guthrie and how they had to swallow their slanderous charges soon after they succeeded in defeating him.

THE Gazette still seems to be in ignorance of the fact that the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty is one of the measures of Grant's Administration, and can only take effect after being ratified by the Senate which is two thirds Republicans. Why then, does it rail against the Democracy that have no part or parcel in the treaty. If the party in favor of it should be defeated, what claim has the Republican to success? We should like the Gazette to explain.

THERE is no reason under heaven why any Republican should vote for any Democrat.—Gazette.

Of course, it is better to vote for a Radical thief than an honest Democrat, as it might curtail the stealing of the Ring and interfere with the Gazette's pap. That would be very sad, no matter how unmercifully the taxpayer is plundered.

PETERSBURG, Va., has in District Judge Hughes a man who is not afraid to do his duty. It having been represented to him that responsible and prominent persons had stated publicly that no Conservative would be allowed on the jury to be impanelled for the trial of the Petersburg Judges of Election, the Judge replied: "It would be a gross breach of duty on the part of the Marshal to summon juries from party predilection. . . . Although the Court takes no cognizance of politics, yet, if a jury wholly of one party were found to be summoned, and the fact were made known to the Court, whether the result were to come by accident or design, I can speak for myself, and am sure I can for the Circuit Judge and the Chief Justice, and say, that such a jury would not be allowed to try a case in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district."

THE New Orleans Bulletin says that the Kellogg party are making preparations for the most extensive frauds at the approaching election, as is shown by the registration of voters. The books have only been open about fifteen days, and yet there are already a large number of negro voters registered in excess of the negro voting population in the city, and they are every day permitted to register when their pockets are already filled with registration papers. It further charges that there is a scheme on foot to import voters from Mobile, and that over one thousand negroes in that city hold registration papers as voters in New Orleans.

MAJOR L. N. TRAMMELL has withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Seventh Georgia district.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

JOHN H. MEENS, Esq., has been chosen by the Democrats as their candidate for the State Senate in the Seventh district of Philadelphia.

CAPT. Thomas, a United States deputy marshal at Huntsville, Ala., who is the real propagator of the "outrage" stories that come from that State, is under indictment in Madison county for forgery.

AS a campaign war cry the Southern outrage business has proved a very bad failure. The people refuse to make fools of themselves by getting excited over it. Can't the Administration organs start something else?

THERE are many inquiries as to what has become of the young man S. J. Simmons, who was so notorious a few days ago. Some of the newspapers insinuate that Butler has "interviewed" him. At any rate, he is not so warlike as he was.

A REVISED list of the members of the new Maine Legislature shows that the Senate contains 28 Republicans and 3 Democrats, and the House 93 Republicans, 51 Democrats, and 7 Independents. The Democrats have gained 10 members in the House and two in the Senate.

THE Democrats of Lehigh county, this State, have nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, James Kunmitt, John H. Fogel and George T. Gross; Sheriff, Edwin Zimmerman; District Attorney, Constantine J. Erdman; Recorder John F. Seiberling.

CONGRESSMAN Bass and Speaker Blaine both strongly denounced the Reciprocity Treaty at the meeting in Buffalo on Friday. This amounts to censuring the Administration, for the treaty was negotiated at Washington by Secretary Fish, and is certain to receive President Grant's signature

THE Democrats in the First Pennsylvania Congressional district, Philadelphia, have nominated Col. Thomas B. Florence, who has consented to run, in place of Gen. McCandless, declined. Col. Florence has been for many years a resident of Washington City, where he edits the Sunday Gazette.

THE Newark Journal is not pleased that Secretary Robeson employs his time in "running around the State helping to manipulate 'conventions,' squelch any reference to the living third term question, and make stump speeches which insult the masses of the people so that they retire disgusted and in large numbers."

THE Springfield Republican observes that "the Hartford Courant endeavors to temper the wind a little to its badly shorn lamb, Mr. Charles Hays, M. C., of Alabama. It thinks, however, that the task is hopeless. Hays cannot stand up against all the testimony to the fact that most of his outrages were products of a candidate's imagination."

IF any creature approaches you with the remark that the Democratic and Conservative party is striving to get up another war, tell him in plain terms that he lies, that he is a willful and malicious liar, and that he knows he is lying. That is the only way to meet accusations which have no shadow of foundation in fact.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

EX-GOVERNOR WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, who is probably to be a prominent opponent of Senator Carpenter for the United States Senatorship, made a speech at La Crosse last Wednesday evening, setting forth his political views. He pronounced himself emphatically in favor of a specie currency, ridiculed the 3.65 bond plan of resumption, and declared that the reciprocity treaty with Canada would be a death blow to Wisconsin.

THE Republicans and even Democrats are surprised at the result of town elections in Connecticut. Complete returns are published by the Hartford Post, a Republican organ, by which it appears that seventy-six towns have gone Democratic, and only seventy Republican, and that the Republicans have lost thirteen towns from last year. The same paper says: "It is not our fault if the returns are not what we could wish."

SENATOR CARPENTER'S organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, is extremely anxious that the Senatorial question be left out of the canvass until the Legislature is chosen Let us first secure a Republican Legislature, it says, and then we can decide who is the best man for Senator. The phase of the contest which is particularly distasteful to the Senator's friends is, doubtless, the action of many Republican primaries in instructing their delegates to oppose Carpenter "every time."

KELLOGG'S registrars at St. Martinsville "have the honor to report that intimidation reigns supreme at Breux Bridge." They come to the conclusion because nearly all of the voters who have registered are Democrats. The Republicans in that region must be a very timid set, for if they outnamber the Democrats as largely as Kellogg would have us believe, they need not fear the menaces of the White-leaguers in the least.—Chicago Times.

THE Rochester Democrat prints the following: "Speaking with a full knowledge, obtained from sources the most unquestionable and direct, we assert that President Grant is not only not a candidate for renomination, but that his plans are already matured and his business relations established with a view to his retirement from the Presidency at the expiration of his present term, and that these plans cannot be changed or modified" Grant will not say so. He will never leave the Presidency until he dies or is kicked out.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, a champion of out-and-out Repudiation, is a nominee of the Republicans for the Tennessee Senate. Congressman Barbour Lewis (Republican), of the Memphis District, does not exactly advocate Repudiation, but he urges that "All losses caused to Southern people, by the war, should be paid." William B. Stokes, late Republican candidate for Governor, of Tennessee, now a candidate for Congress, goes still further, and specifies the loss of slave-property as a loss for which the South should be paid. And it is for this that Southern Outrages are manufactured to enthuse the Northern Republican mind.

GENERAL HAWLEY sends his compliments to General Butler in the following remarks of the Hartford Courant. "There is every reason to believe that the intelligent voters of the Sixth Massachusetts district will again declare in favor of inflation, salary grabbing, Credit Mobilier and every other corrupt thing in Congress. They have a candidate who completely misrepresents every honest man in the district, and they seem to be proud of it. And so General Butler will have two years more to harvest the rich fees which come to Congressmen."

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

# The Buckeye Democracy.

## OHIO GOES DEMOCRATIC.

## THE BIG GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

## Third Term Squelched.

## Maj. Estimated From 10,000 to 25,000.

## Five Congressmen Gained

## Dick Parsons Gets His Reward

## GARFIELD BARELY ESCAPES.

## GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.

**Special to The Post.**

COLUMBUS, October 13—12 M.

Returns received up to this hour indicate that the Democratic State ticket is elected, heavy Democratic gains being made over Gov. Allen's vote. The Democrats have carried the doubtful districts. Returns not sufficient yet to determine majorities. JOHN G. THOMPSON.

**Special to the Post**

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14, 1.30, A. M.

The following is the vote by counties in this State, as indicated by the returns received up to this hour, which may be changed by the full returns, but without altering the general result. The vote this year is compared with the vote for Allen in 1873:

| | 1873. | 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Governor. | | Sec. of State. |
| COUNTIES. | Allen, D. | Noyes, R. | Bell, D. | Wykoff, R. |
| Adams | 1961 | 1558 | 2157 | 1635 |
| Allen | 2286 | 1755 | 2514 | 1842 |
| Ashland | 2253 | 1670 | 2478 | 1785 |
| Ashtabula | 943 | 2944 | 1048 | 3091 |
| Athens | 1455 | 2576 | 1600 | 2704 |
| Auglaize | 1906 | 553 | 2096 | 580 |
| Belmont | 3394 | 3614 | 3733 | 3794 |
| Brown | 2756 | 1780 | 2856 | 1830 |
| Butler | 4178 | 2377 | 4478 | 2577 |
| Carroll | 1185 | 1547 | 1270 | 1587 |
| Champaign | 1691 | 2341 | 1716 | 2376 |
| Clark | 1790 | 2805 | 1840 | 2905 |
| Clermont | 3475 | 3003 | 3832 | 3138 |
| Clinton | 1342 | 2283 | 1472 | 2358 |
| Columbiana | 2188 | 3091 | 2388 | 3141 |
| Coshocton | 2502 | 1847 | 2752 | 1897 |
| Crawford | 2879 | 1292 | 2954 | 1392 |
| Cuyhoga | 5644 | 8245 | 6044 | 8200 |
| Darke | 3128 | 2108 | 3328 | 2208 |
| Defiance | 1711 | 749 | 1861 | 799 |
| Delaware | 1937 | 2095 | 2137 | 2249 |
| Erie | 1588 | 1998 | 1688 | 2048 |
| Fairfield | 3551 | 2034 | 3951 | 2134 |
| Fayette | 1415 | 1889 | 1515 | 1939 |
| Franklin | 6452 | 4156 | 7053 | 4306 |
| Fulton | 790 | 1417 | 865 | 1457 |
| Gallia | 1465 | 2229 | 1615 | 2329 |
| Geauga | 436 | 1662 | 476 | 1682 |
| Greene | 1496 | 2925 | 1546 | 3025 |
| Geurnsey | 1799 | 2156 | 1954 | 2256 |
| Hamilton | 16785 | 16021 | 20784 | 14021 |
| Hancock | 2259 | 1794 | 2484 | 1894 |
| Hardin | 1850 | 1936 | 2050 | 2036 |
| Harrison | 1617 | 1958 | 1767 | 2048 |
| Henry | 1452 | 900 | 1582 | 925 |
| Highland | 2791 | 2863 | 2891 | 2963 |
| Hocking | 1565 | 867 | 1715 | 892 |
| Holmes | 2416 | 910 | 2656 | 945 |
| Huron | 1829 | 2633 | 1909 | 2733 |
| Jackson | 1534 | 1905 | 1688 | 1980 |
| Jefferson | 1924 | 3013 | 2124 | 3113 |
| Knox | 2762 | 2108 | 3062 | 2158 |
| Lake | 649 | 1450 | 699 | 2050 |
| Lawrence | 1920 | 2735 | 2120 | 2835 |
| Licking | 4155 | 2749 | 4355 | 2949 |
| Logan | 1426 | 1842 | 1576 | 1917 |
| Lorrain | 1360 | 3505 | 1485 | 3630 |
| Lucas | 3351 | 4261 | 3751 | 4401 |
| Madison | 1627 | 1631 | 1777 | 1631 |
| Mahoning | 3003 | 3460 | 3303 | 3610 |
| Marion | 1901 | 1240 | 2101 | 1340 |
| Medina | 1501 | 2027 | 1651 | 2102 |
| Meigs | 1162 | 2514 | 1294 | 2614 |
| Mercer | 1824 | 727 | 2024 | 752 |
| Miama | 2250 | 2910 | 2450 | 3010 |
| Monroe | 2340 | 734 | 2390 | 754 |
| Montgomery | 6309 | 5947 | 6909 | 6197 |
| Morgan | 1470 | 1668 | 1620 | 1743 |
| Morrow | 1579 | 1607 | 1729 | 1657 |
| Muskingum | 4274 | 4048 | 4674 | 4248 |
| Noble | 1677 | 1641 | 1777 | 1691 |
| Ottawa | 1451 | 772 | 1501 | 797 |
| Paulding | 890 | 977 | 940 | 987 |
| Perry | 2869 | 1660 | 3109 | 1810 |
| Pickaway | 2578 | 1783 | 2628 | 1883 |
| Pike | 1563 | 1161 | 1663 | 1216 |
| Portage | 2056 | 2285 | 2256 | 2385 |
| Preble | 1818 | 2154 | 1908 | 2254 |
| Putnam | 2167 | 975 | 2367 | 1050 |
| Richland | 3192 | 2580 | 3492 | 2630 |
| Ross | 3791 | 3144 | 4191 | 3344 |
| Sandusky | 2741 | 2025 | 2941 | 2125 |
| Scioto | 2183 | 2389 | 2283 | 2489 |
| Seneca | 3182 | 2290 | 3482 | 2740 |
| Shelby | 2022 | 1373 | 2222 | 1458 |
| Stark | 4883 | 4864 | 5283 | 5068 |
| Summit | 2014 | 2457 | 2214 | 2557 |
| Trumbull | 1927 | 3698 | 2127 | 3748 |
| Tuscarawas | 3518 | 2600 | 3860 | 2750 |
| Union | 1364 | 1856 | 1414 | 1931 |
| Vanwert | 1750 | 1720 | 1825 | 1765 |
| Vinton | 1460 | 1215 | 1510 | 1290 |
| Warren | 1665 | 3260 | 1725 | 3300 |
| Washington | 3004 | 3124 | 3304 | 3274 |
| Wayne | 3653 | 3434 | 4013 | 3584 |
| Williams | 1697 | 1856 | 1847 | 1931 |
| Wood | 1804 | 2078 | 2004 | 2178 |
| Wyandot | 2039 | 1364 | 2239 | 1414 |
| Total | 214654 | 213837 | 237084 | 221193 |
| Allen's maj'rity. | 817 | | | |
| Bell's majority. | | 15891 | | |

Special to The Post.

COLUMBUS, October 14, 1 A. M.

The following are the Congressmen, believed to be elected in Ohio, there being some doubt as to two or three of the candidates:

1st Dist. Milton Sayler, D.
2d " H. B. Banning, D.
3d " J. Q. Smith, R.
4th " J. A. McMahon, D. (Gain)
5th " A. V. Rice, D.
6th " F. H. Hurd, D. (Gain)
7th " L. T. Neal, D.
8th " Wm. Lawrence, R.
9th " E. F. Poppleton, D. (Gain)
10th " G. E. Seney, (Gain)
11th " H. S. Bundy, R.
12th " A. T. Walling, D.
12th " W. L. Finck, (vacancy.)
13th " M. I. Southard, D.
14th " W. W. Armstrong, R.
15th " N. H. Van Vorhees, R.
16th " L. Danforth, R.
17th " E. D. Woodworth, R.
18th " James Monroe, R.
19th " J. A. Garfield, R.
20th " H. B. Payne, D. (Gain)

WELLSVILLE, October 13, 1874.

**Special to The Post.**

Woodworth's majority for Congress in this district, is eight over Wilson, a Democratic gain over Allen's vote of one hundred and forty-eight.

D. T. LAWSON.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—The weather was most propitious for the election in Ohio to-day. The candidates to be elected are Secretary of State, two Judges and Clerk of the Supreme Court, School Commissioner, member of the Board of Public Works, members of Congress, and county officers. The temperance issue has had much to do with the campaign as the Democratic platform favors license, while the Republican platform took strong grounds in favor of the enforcement of the liquor laws. This question no doubt has caused a loss of many votes to the Republicans in cities, but a gain in the rural districts. In many counties Independent tickets were in the field and much scratching has been the result. Last year the full vote of the State was not cast, it being estimated that over eight thousand people did not vote at all. The active canvass made on the Western Reserve and several close districts will, it is expected, bring out much of this reserve vote.

TOLEDO ELECTS A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Private advices from Republican sources in Toledo concede the election of Hurd, Democrat, to Congress.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Scattering returns received here indicate that the Democratic State ticket is elected and that they also carry the close Congressional districts.

ESTIMATED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 25,000.

Up to midnight, returns of the vote on Secretary of State have been received from 261 townships and wards, giving a net Democratic gain of 4,000 over Allen's majority in 1873. At this ratio the Democratic majority in the State will be twenty-five thousand, but few returns have been received upon the remainder of the State ticket or Congress. The indications are that the Democrats have carried the doubtful districts.

Garfield, Republican, in the Nineteenth District, and Van Vorhees, Republican, in the Fifteenth District, are no doubt elected to Congress. If the partial returns from the Ninth and Tenth Districts can be taken as a fair index of what the full returns will be, both Robinson and Charles Foster are defeated for Congress.

DEFEAT OF PRATT FOR CONGRESS.

TOLEDO, October 13.—Partial returns from the district indicate the defeat of Pratt, Rep., for Congress by 800 to 1,000 majority. The Democrats also claim Lucas county by a small majority.

Two wards of Toledo and nine precincts of Lucas county give Wyckoff 706 majority. Pratt, Rep., for Congress, runs behind his ticket and is probably defeated by a majority running from 300 to 700. Six townships and one precint of Putnam county give Rice, Dem., for Congress, 723 majority, and Bell 618 majority. The county is claimed for Bell by 1,200 majority.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN HAMILTON COUNTY BETWEEN 4,000 AND 5,000.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—A comparison of the vote on the Secretary of State for ten city precincts and three townships, officially reported, shows 1,112, a Democratic gain over the vote for Governor last year in an aggregate vote of 9,000. Saylor, Democrat for Congress from the First District, runs far ahead of his ticket.

Only a few returns are in from the Second District, but they show Banning running behind and Stevenson much ahead of his ticket. The race in the Second District will be exceedingly close between Stevenson and Banning. The Democratic county ticket will probably be elected by several thousand, except in the case of the County Commissioner. Indication from returns that are in are that the Democratic majority on the State ticket in the county will be from 4,000 to 5,000.

LIST OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS ELECTED.

Basing the judgment on specials to the city papers, Democrats claim the election for Congress of McMahon in the Fourth, Hurd in the Fifth, Payne in the Twentieth, and Poppleton in the Ninth. Despatches from counties in southern and western Ohio report Democratic gains greater than in the city. In Gallipolis the Democratic gain on Congressman Vance was three hundred and fifty, on Secretary of State one hundred and thirty.

Out of 27,000 votes, with twenty country precincts to hear from, Bell, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, gets 4,500 majority. Saylor, Democrat for Congress from First District, has 4,200 majority over Green. Banning, Democrat from Second District, has 1,200 majority over Stevenson.

Champagne county reports 400 Democratic gain. Returns from 51 precincts and wards in Cincinnati and Hamilton county, casting 28,000 votes, give Bell, for Secretary of State, 15,800; Wyckoff 12,200, a majority of 3,574 for Bell, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Some fifty-one precincts give in the First District 3,500 majority for Saylor, Democrat, and in the Second District 1,000 majority for Banning, Democrat, with thirty-three precincts to hear from. The fullest returns are in from the First District. The city and wards have been sub-divided since the last election, which renders the statement of gains almost impossible.

RADICAL DEFEAT IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—The election in this city passed off quietly. A very large vote was polled. Indications are that Parsons, the Republican candidate for Congress, is defeated by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN LOSS.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—Following is the result so far as heard from in the 20th dist.:—16 wards of Cleveland and 6 townships of the county of Paine, give a Dem. majority of 2,681, a Republican loss of 3,950.

TOLEDO, 3 A. M., Oct. 14.—Six wards of Toledo give Wyckoff, 1,535; Bell, 1,934.

Pratt, Rep., for Congress, 1,436; Hurd, Dem., 2,023; Hurd's majority in the county 700 to 800.

## LOUISIANA.

ADDRESS OF M'ENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—McEnery, in an address published to-day, reviews the proposition made by him in a letter to Kellogg in July, 1873, to submit the election returns of 1872 to be canvassed by five persons, two to be selected by each party, then to select a fifth, all to abide by the result of such canvass.

Kellogg replies, saying he made a similar proposition before returns had been canvassed at all. This proposition Governor Wormouth declined. Kellogg says further: I can now of course only speak for myself, but I would even now be willing that the returns, though they have been nearly two years in the hands of the spoilers should be submitted to the examination of three or five disinterested persons to be appointed say by the President of the United States, and if, after a thorough investigation, it does not appear that I was elected I will willingly resign."

## NEWARK.

THE DEMOCRACY GET CONTROL OF THE CITY.

NEWARK, N. J. October 13.—In the election here to-day the Democrats gained the entire control of the city offices except Auditor and Comptroller, who hold over.

# OHIO.

## Later and Better Reports.

## A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

## THE DEMOCRACY JUBILANT.

## Twelve of the Twenty Congressmen, Democrats.

## The Whole State Ticket Triumphs

**Special to The Post.**

COLUMBUS, October 14.

The Democratic majority in Ohio is from ten to fifteen thousand. We elect certainly twelve Congressmen with a strong hope of two more.

J. G. THOMPSON.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—The Democrats concede the election of Foster, Rep., to Congress in the Tenth District, and Wadsworth in the Seventeenth District. It now looks as if the Democratic majority on the State ticket would reach 15,000.

HOW IS THIS?

TOLEDO, October 14.—The Blade of this evening estimates Hurl's majority in the Sixth District at 15,000 to 17,000. The Democrats elect the entire ticket in Lucas county, except Recorder.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Payne's majority for Congress in this (Twentieth) district is 2,724. The Democratic county ticket is also elected in the Tenth District. Foster, Republican, is elected by 142 majority in the Seventeenth. Woodworth, Republican, is elected by about 300 majority in the Nineteenth. Garfield, Republican, is elected by about 3,500.

HAMILTON COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Complete returns from Hamilton county give William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 4,694 majority over Wikoff. Charles S. Smart, Democrat, for School Commissioner, 4,617 majority over Harvey. William J. Gilmore, Democrat, for Judge of Supreme Court, 4,615 majority over Day. George Rex, Democrat, Judge of Supreme Court (to fill a vacancy), 4,659 majority over Johnson. Arnold Green, Democrat, Clerk of Supreme Court, 4,636 majority over Rodney Foos. Martin Scilder, Dem., Board of Public Works, 4,820 majority over Hosmer. M. Sayler, Dem., member of Congress, First district, 4,334 majority over Green. H. B. Banning, Dem., member of Congress, Second district, 1,417 majority over Stevenson. F. Springmeir, Dem., Sheriff, 2,373 majority. Joseph Sater, Independent Dem., County Commissioner, 546 majority over McAvoy. P. F. Maley, Dem., for Coroner, 2,691 majority over Dunlap.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer editorially says: For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democratic party, but to the aid of men who heretofore have been its opponents. This election means opposition to the National Bank monopoly. The volume of currency should be enlarged, and a tariff for revenue only.

The Gazette says: On the platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance and general cussedness the Democratic party carried Ohio by a decided majority, and elected twelve of twenty Congressmen.

# CARROLL COUNTY.

## "WILLIAM ALLEN, RISE UP."

## The Democrats Elect an Auditor.

**First Official Elected by Them in Seventeen Years.**

**Special to The Post.**

CARROLTON, O., October 14.

The Democrats have elected John H. Shaw, Auditor of Carroll county, by three hundred majority. The first Democratic official that has been elected in this county since 1857. Our boys are happy. Give us a rooster.

J. V. LAWLER,
Editor "Chronicle."

[We are gratified over the happiness of the Carroll county boys, and still more so to accommodate them with the emblem of the Democratic party.—ED'S. POST.

## POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, October 14.—At the Congressional Convention of the German American Independent Citizens Association of the Ninth District this evening, Fernando Wood was nominated for Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—The Republican Parish Convention to-day nominated Felix Labatut, for Mayor; James Lewis, present incumbent, Administrator of Improvements; Jno. Calhoun, Administrator of Finances.

## CANADA.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

QUEBEC, October 14.—At a special meeting of the board of trade, called for the purpose of discussing the proposed reciprocity treaty, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, that, while approving generally of the principle of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, it is the opinion of this board that the proposed treaty is unfavorable to Canada, especially in the following, the sliding scale of duties in the American coasting trade, the numerous canal obligations and no equivalent for our valuable fisheries. This board is also of the opinion that manufactured articles should be excluded from the treaty.

## SPAIN.

THE WAR WINDING UP.

SANTANDER, October 14.—Cols. Bernuoles and Gorrodes, commanders of two Carlist battalions, have arrived at Santurie and offered to surrender to the Republicans if themselves and men are pardoned. They report that three more battalions have joined them and offer to surrender upon the same terms.

MADRID, October 14.—The Carlist forces yesterday made two attacks upon the town of Amposta in Catalonia, but were each time repulsed with considerable loss.

## THE ELECTIONS.

### INDIANA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 13.—Returns come in very slowly with nothing to indicate a definite result on the State ticket. Few scattering returns show about equal Republican and Democratic gains. The vote for the Independent ticket is very small. Comparisons will be made on the vote for State ticket in 1872. The Republicans claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Of the twenty-four Senators "holding" over seventeen are Republicans. Twenty-six are to be elected.

The Journal concedes the election of a majority of the Democratic ticket in this city and county.

LOGANSPORT, October 13.—The election passed off quietly. The largest vote that has ever been polled was cast. The Democratic State ticket carries the county by the usual majority. The Democrats will elect their State Senator, and the Republicans will probably elect a representative.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

SOUTH BEND, October 13.—A large vote was polled here. The Democratic majority for Secretary of State is 15, a Republican loss of 300 on two years ago. Clay township averages one hundred Democratic majority, a Democratic gain over 1872 of 30. Gorman township gives thirteen Republican majority, a Republican loss of 26. Tickets are so scratched that full returns cannot be given to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The People's ticket is probably elected in Wayne county. Baxter, author of the Temperance bill is elected to the Senate and leads his ticket in the First Congressional District.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

WHEELING, October 14.—The Democrats elect their candidate to the House of Delegates from this county by a majority of about 400. The Democratic State Senator of this district is elected by about 200 majority. The vote on Congressman of this district is very close, both sides claiming the victory. It will require the official count to decide. Returns thus far are slightly in favor of Goff, the Republican candidate. The Republicans gain generally throughout the district over the Congressional vote of 1870, which was a straight party vote. Interior counties cannot be heard from officially for several days.

### IOWA.

THE RADICALS OBTAIN A NEW LEASE OF POWER—NOT TIRED OF CORRUPTION YET.

DES MOINES, October 13.—Indications are, from returns so far received, that the Republican State ticket has been elected by the usual large majority, and that the entire delegation in Congress is Republican. The opposition to Kasson in this district, in his own party does not seem to have taken away enough of votes to destroy the majority. The contest is close. It is also close in the district represented by Pratt, Bowman, Independent, receiving a good many Republican votes.

SIOUX CITY, October 13.—Woodbury county, three precincts, give Young, Republican, for Secretary of State, 41 majority and Oliver, Republican, for Congress, 19.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, October 13.—Advices just received from Avoca, in the eastern part of the county, give McDill, Republican, for Congress, 200 majority. This will, without doubt, carry the county in his favor by a good majority.

WINTERSET, October 13.—Madison county will give a Republican majority of 200, a gain of 90.

DECORAH, October 13.—Returns come in slowly. Winneshiek county, Decorah and Colman towns give Granger, Republican, for Congress, 193 majority, a Republican gain over last year.

CRESCO, October 13.—Bowman, Independent, for Congress, has a probable majority of 300 in the county. The Republican majority for Secretary of State is 400.

NEW HAMPTON, October 13.—New Hampton township, Chickasaw county, gives 48 Republican majority on the State ticket, and for Congress, Bowman, Democrat, 39 majority.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, October 13.—It is hardly probable that definite returns can be obtained from this city to-night on account of the large number of scratched ballots, but the city has undoubtedly given McDill, Republican candidate for Congress, 300 majority.

BURLINGTON, October 13.—A light vote was polled here. The result is doubtful, but it is generally believed the Republican State ticket was carried by the county by a light majority.

GLENWOOD, October 13.—Mills county has given Young, Republican candidate for Secretary of State about 150 majority; McDill, Republican candidate for Congress about 200 majority.

DECATUR, October 13.—The county vote is light. Young, Republican, for Secretary of State and Kasson for Congress, will probably carry the county by from 50 to 100 majority.

IOWA CITY, October 13.—The vote in this county is light. The anti-monopoly ticket is 250 to 350 ahead.

DUBUQUE, October 13.—This county will give about 1,200 majority for Ainsworth, anti-monopoly, for Congress, which is less than the usual Democratic majority.

AFTON, October 13.—The indications are that the entire Republican ticket has a majority in the county.

MOUNT PLEASANT, October 13.—In Henry county the Republican State ticket ticket will have 300 majority.

WAVERLY, October 13.—A light vote was polled, giving a Republican majority for Secretary of State of 221, and Pratt, for Congress 114. In Waverly precinct, in Storey county, Republicans claim 500 majority on the State ticket and a Congressman.

THE RESULT.

CHICAGO, October 14.—The following is from the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa: 92 counties reported give gains over the Republican vote of last year of over 6,000. The Republican majority in the State on the Secretary of State will be about 40,000. Indications are now that all the nine Republican candidates for Congress will be elected. Wilson, in the Fifth district, will have nearly 6,000 majority. Granger has a very close run in the Third district. He will have 55 majority. Kasson's majority over Whitman is estimated at 2,500. McDill, Oliver, Sampson and Pratt will have good majorities. Tufts and McCrary are elected by small majorities.

### NEBRASKA.

WANT MORE RING RULE.

OMAHA, October 14.—Election returns received to-day go to show that the approximations of last night were about correct. The State goes fully 10,000 Republican in face of all the oppositions and splits.

### DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

SATISFIED WITH THE SITUATION.

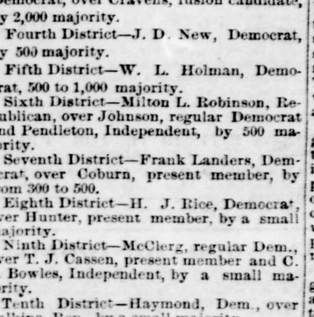
YANKTON, October 14.—Returns from the election yesterday thus far received give Kidder, Republican, 1,411 majority for delegate to Congress with Sioux Valley yet to hear from, which will no doubt increase the majority to 2,000. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches.

### ARKANSAS.

PULASKI COUNTY DOES NOBLY.

LITTLE ROCK, October 14.—Returns from this, Pulaski county, show the election of the entire Democratic Conservative ticket, by from 700 to 1,000 majority. The Constitution is carried in this county by about 1,000 majority. Information from the outside counties show that the Constitution is carried by a very large majority.

# INDIANA.



## THE TRUTH CROPPING OUT

## The Democracy Triumphant.

## RING RULE REPUDIATED.

## A Gain of Six Congressmen.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Further returns show increased Democratic gains on the State ticket. Indications are now that the Democratic majority in the State will reach from 10,000 to 15,000. Later returns place the election of Hunter in the Eighth and Calkens in the Tenth Districts in doubt, and the delegation will stand 9 Democrats to 4 Republicans.

From the most reliable returns received, the following is the result for Congress:

First District—William Heilman, Republican, is elected by a small majority.

Second District—Jas. D. Williams, Democrat, by 5,000 to 6,000 majority.

Third District—M. C. Kerr, regular Democrat, over Cravens, fusion candidate, by 2,000 majority.

Fourth District—J. D. New, Democrat, by 500 majority.

Fifth District—W. L. Holman, Democrat, 500 to 1,000 majority.

Sixth District—Milton L. Robinson, Republican, over Johnson, regular Democrat and Pendleton, Independent, by 500 majority.

Seventh District—Frank Landers, Democrat, over Coburn, present member, by from 300 to 500.

Eighth District—H. J. Rice, Democrat, over Hunter, present member, by a small majority.

Ninth District—McClerg, regular Dem., over T. J. Cassen, present member and C. J. Bowles, Independent, by a small majority.

Tenth District—Haymond, Dem., over Calkins, Rep., by a small majority.

Eleventh District—Evans, Republican, by 2,000 majority.

Twelfth District—Hamilton, regular Democrat, over Taylor, Independent Democrat, by 4,000.

Thirteenth District—J. H. Baker, Republican, by 1,000.

The contest in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts is very close. The official vote may change the result.

OFFICIAL COUNTY MAJORITIES.

The following are reported official majorities by counties:

| Counties. | Democratic Majorities. | Republican Majorities. |
|---|---|---|
| Tipton | 150 | .... |
| Clay | 200 | .... |
| Washington | 633 | .... |
| Delaware | .... | 1300 |
| Grant | .... | 600 |
| Laporte | 900 | .... |
| Porter | .... | 250 |
| Putnam | 614 | .... |
| Jenning | .... | 75 |
| Orange | 250 | .... |
| Scott | 353 | .... |
| Adams | 600 | .... |
| Wells | 600 | .... |
| Lake | .... | 340 |
| Howard | .... | 660 |
| Montgomery | 96 | .... |
| Carroll | 200 | .... |
| Rush | 500 | .... |
| Marshall | 491 | .... |
| Clark | 1000 | .... |
| Jay, 6 townships | .... | 67 |
| Randolph | .... | 1200 |
| Morgan | .... | 200 |
| Allen | 2000 | .... |
| Park | .... | 750 |
| Clinton | 300 | .... |
| Wayne | .... | 1000 |

In Wayne county Baxter is elected Senator by 4,000 majority. From present reports it is impossible now to give a correct complexion of the Legislature, but the indications are that the Independents will hold the balance of power in both houses.

The latest reports from the First District placos the election of Heilman for Congress in doubt.

Later returns received this evening are very favorable for Hunter in the Eighth District. It is now extremely probable that he is elected by a small majority. Harke county gives Hunter 989 majority, with Florida township yet to hear from. This township gave Hunter a majority of 24 at the last election.

FORT WAYNE, October 14.—In the vote of Allen county, official returns from nineteen precincts and townships and the Second and Ninth wards of the city of Fort Wayne are as follows: Secretary of State—Curry, 1,612; Neff, 2,851. Congress—Taylor, 2,580; Hermilton, 2,962. Representatives—Kelsey, 2,278; Andrews, 2,260; Heller, 2,888; Horn, 2,150. Senator—Lipes, 2,155; Belle, 3,056; Kizer, 177. The votes are not counted in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city. Sciepio, Wayne and Eel River townships have not been heard from up to 9:30 P. M.

Returns from the 3rd ward, city, are as follows: Curry, 1811, Neff, 425. 1st and 3rd wards and Eel River township, on Congress—Taylor, 368; Hamilton, 697; Representatives—Kelsey, 611; Andrews, 615; Allen, 784; Horn, 741; Senator—Lipes, 497; Bell, 547; Kizer, 69.

LOGANSPORT—The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be 450, a Democratic gain of 50. The Republicans will have a representative.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

TERRE HAUTE.—The official majority in Vigo county, for the Democratic State ticket, is 887—a Democratic gain over 1872 of 1,061. Rice's majority over Hunter, 479. The Democrats carry the whole county ticket, gaining two members of the Legislature. The contest between Hunter and Rice in this Congressional district is very close, with the probabilities in favor of Rice, the Democratic candidate. It will probably take the official vote to decide.

ANOTHER BITTER PILL FOR THE RADS TO SWALLOW.

JEFFERSONVILLE, October 14.—The friends of Kerr, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, claim his election by two thousand majority over Cravans. The entire Clark county Democratic ticket is elected with the the exception of Treasurer. The Democratic majority in Clark county will be about 1,000, a gain of 400.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—The Courier-Journal returns indicate the election of M. C. Kerr, Democrat, to Congress from the Third Indiana Dirtrict, beyond question. His majority will be between 1,000 and 2,000. The Democratic State ticket has been carried in each of the seven counties comprising this District, by a large majority. New Albany goes Democratic by about 600; Jeffersonville, by 300 majority.

## THE COURTS.

*Court of QuaSessions—Judge Sterrett.*

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Thomas Gordon was acquitted of a charge of larceny, John Roswell prosecutor.

Thomas Kain plead guilty to illegal liquor selling and was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Joseph Hall and Samuel Augustine, charged by Ann McCall with fornication plead nolo contendere.

Geo. E. McGowan was convicted of perjury but recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

David Lewis was acquited of a charge of wilful trespass on the premises of Louis Cellar.

David Thomas plead guilty to the same charge.

Hippolyte Schneider, charged with assault and battery by Patrick Donahoo, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

James Dunn, charge dby John Hanrahan with larceny of money from the person, was called up and placed on trial for the third time. The alleged larceny is rendered very difficult to prove from the fact that the party appear to have been all in a very hilarious mood and shortly after the time in which the larceny is alleged to have been committed the greater part of it became oblivious to all that transpired. Two juries have been unable to agree, and all that has been found out so far is that Hanrahan lost his money.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.*

W. J. Baughman vs. John Ware, an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $81 10.

Matilda Shook vs. Alfred Shook, petition for a divorce on the grounds of desertion. Subpœna awarded, returnable the first Monday in December.

Henry Gimber vs. Thomas Wells, Sr., and Henry Gimber vs. Thomas Wells, Jr., actions on promissory notes, Verdict for plaintiff for $264 96:

John H. Muler vs. H. Kleber & Bro., action for work and labor done. On trial.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCondless.*

Sam'l McClurkan, in trust for Fort Pitt Banking Company, et al. vs. George Kiefer, Frederick Kiefer and Wm. Hummel, partners as Kiefer & Co. On motion of Messrs. Duff & Leggat, solicitors for petitioning creditors, an order was made on said debtors to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. The rule was made returnable of the 20th inst: The petitioners represent about $65,000, which would run the total indebtedness to about $200,000.

George Hutley, assignee of Geo. J Rodgers, bankrupt, Cambria county, upon petition presented, secured an order suspending the second meeting of the creditors pending the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens. A rule was also granted on Register Brotherline, to show cause why the said order was not issued, it appearing that he had adjourned the second meeting sine die.

Groves & Shoemaker vs. Wm. McManigal, Mifflin county. The debtor filed an answer that a sufficient number of creditors had not petitioned for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the debtors, and twenty days were allowed other creditors to make up the number and amount required by the recent amendment to the bankrupt act.

James Godfrey, Allegheny city, bankrupt. On petition of Wm. B. Tate and Andrew J. Alsten, an order was made directing the assignee to pay the said petitioners the sum of $22,40, being the amount of taxes and penalty paid by them for the estate.

*State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.*

Counsel in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Kitty Roup were allowed to agree upon the time for argument. No time was fixed.

The cases of Chess, Smyth & Co., vs. Reed et al., Bigley vs. the same, Bailey et al. vs. Weir Moorhead, et al., vs. Gilmore, Moorhead, et al. vs. Weiss, Moorhead, et al. vs. Hartman, Moorhead, et al. vs. Floyd, trustee, and Moorhead, et al. vs. Second National Bank, were fixed for argument on the first Monday of November.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

Commonwealth use vs. M. C. Trout Judgment affirmed. Western district. Opinion by Williams, J.

Knoll vs. Lybt et al. Judgment affirmed. Middle district. Opinion by Williams, J.

DeWitt's appeal, Decree affirmed at costs of appellant. Middle district. Opinion by Williams, J.

Wharton vs. Douglas. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mercur and Sharswood dissenting.

H. M. Watts et al. vs the McKean and Elk Land Improvement Co. et al. Appeal from nisi prius. Dismissed at costs of appellant. Opinion by Gordon, J.

In re Catharine township road. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions, Blair county. Proceedings reversed and set aside Opinion Gordon, J.

In re Frollers road. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions, Blair county. Proceedings reversed and set aside. Opinion by Gordon, J.

John E. Tawney vs. Henry Long and Hannah Long. Error to the Common Pleas, of Adams county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Opinion by Gordon, J.

Burke vs. Hammond. Error to the Common Pleas, of Bedford county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Opinion by Gordon, J.

John Houch et al. vs. J. G. Butler. Error to the Common Pleas of Huntingdon. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Gordon, J.

ORTWEIN'S CASE.

Ortwein vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. Argued by Swartzwelder for plaintiff in error, and Bayne and Gibson, contra. Plaintiff in error claims: First, that the Court below erred in allowing jurors who had read the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury and formed an opinion on the same, to sit on the case. Second, that Judge Sterrett erred in instructing the jury that in showing the insanity of the prisoner, the burden of proof rested on the defense.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.*

Gottfried Zang was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by James Grogan, who was ordered to pay the costs.

Mary Myer, charged by Mary A. Fryor with assault and battery, was allowed nolle pros.

Jacob Reinert and Jacob Baltes, charged by John D. McCune with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was acquited.

James Dunn was finally convicted of the larceny of John Hanrahan's pocket-book and contents but recommended to the extreme mercy of the Court.

The case of James Sheldon, charged with felonious assault on William McAuliff, is on trial. The case grew out of the McAuliff—"Bull" White rencounter on the 10th of last August.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.*

Muder vs. Kleber & Bro. Verdict for defendants.

John M. Addy vs. Joseph A. Stone, an action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for defendant.

Trimble, McIntyre & Co. vs. John A. John A. Dickson and Wm. Gillinder; an action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $451 59.

Dr. Duffner vs. Wm. Redinger and wife, an action to recover for medical services rendered. On trial.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

George Huntley vs. A. G. Fry (an up-

Cambria county. A fee of ten dollars was charged by Register Harper for the examination and report on petition of said creditor and his solicitor for certain moneys claimed in them.

S. Ewart & Co., vs. Fry, Robert & Co., bankrupts, of Cambria county. Order made similar to that in above cas.

John H. Fleckinger, bankrupt, Armstrong county. A further argument on motion for an injunction against Armstrong, Fawcett, McKelvey et al., execution creditors, by George R. Cochran against the same, after which the Court dissolved as to certain parties.

Stell & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The appointment of F. S. Seeley, of Titusville, as assignee, was approved.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, the following cases were certified into the Circuit Court for trial at the next November term: Perry Johnston, John H. Stewart, (three cases) David D. Williams, of Conneautville; John McKinley, Charles H. Harris and Robert E. Devoe, (two cases.)

Thomas Fogman, Northumberland Co., bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented, and order made for a final hearing before Register Detweiler, at Sunbury.

United States vs. the owners of the towboat Coal Bluff. On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, the fund deposited for compromise in this case was ordered to be paid into the United States Treasury.

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.*

ARGUMENTS.

A. M. Stottler, for use of Thomas Mellon, vs. Eugene McGary, Certiorari to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argument continued by Over

# POLITICAL.

A POPULAR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., October 8.—A special to the Appeal from Grand Junction of this date says: Col. H. Casey Young, your Conservative Democratic candidate for Congress, has had one continued triumph. All along the Charleston Railroad he has made friends. In Heardeman county, Lewis opened to-day and strove hard to make a point. Col. Young's questions confounded Lewis to such an extent that he evinced complete inability to meet them. Lewis made many promises to the Southern people. During his speech he said he was in favor of having all losses caused by the war paid to those who suffered. Referring to the Civil Rights bill he said he did not mean social equality. The nation regulates the question arising on this subject, and there was no need of a national law. Colonel Young made a strong point in his appeal to the people when he said that if they thought it was right they should apply for justice to a Radical Congressman who had served several years, and who did nothing for the people. Lewis had never proposed a measure that would benefit the people whose suffrage he now begged.

DISSATISFIED COLORED VOTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The Committee of representatives of colored men of Louisiana have issued an address, in which they complain that justice is not being done them, and speak in bold terms of the corruptions of Radical officials.

RUMOR THAT WHITE LEAGUES ARE TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Bulletin says: Rumors are current on the streets to the effect that Attorney General Williams has issued peremptory instructions to the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshall in New Orleans to commence criminal prosecutions against the members of the White League throughout the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 8.—The Conservative or Independent Republican Convention met to-day, every county in the State being represented. The usual resolutions were adopted.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 8.—The Democrats held one of the largest meetings of the campaign in the public square this evening. Hon R. P. Raney presided. Addresses were made by General Thomas Ewing, Hon. M. A. Foran, J. E. Ingersoll and others.

WITHDRAWAL OF MAYOR WILTZ.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The contention which had arisen as to who was nominated Mayor by the late Conservative Convention, has been settled by the withdrawal of Mayor Wiltz from all claims to the nomination in favor of Mr. C. J. Leeds, and pledges him a hearty support in the canvass.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., October 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated Edward S. Estey, Liberal, for Congress.

# FOREIGN.

## ENGLAND.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

LONDON, October 10.—The Times has advices from Vienna that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining hold on the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish government is favorable to such a course, which is thought to offer a feasible method of solution. Roumania and Servia have adopted a peaceful attitude towards Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Bismarck and Andressy.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

The Duke of Leinster died last night.

## MEXICO.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 1.—It is said that President Lerdo desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the last presidential campaign, the pledge was put forward that the President would not seek a re-election, and on this account he was supported by the Diaz party. The debates in Congress of late have been very exciting and even disorderly. The troubles in the States of Morelos, Yucatan and Oajoca, and accusations against the Governor of Puebla, Jalisco and San Luis Potosi furnish themes of bitter contention.

## GERMANY.

CONDITION OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

BERLIN, October 11.—The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill health, physicians were appointed by the government to examine the prisoner's condition. They have made a report, recommending a change in place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary. The Count will probably be removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin.

## BUENOS AYRES.

THE SITUATION.

BUENOS AYRES, October 10.—The Revolutionists under Revas are still encamped near this city. The government troops occupy Maron. A great movement is expected on the 12th inst., where Avellaneda will assume the presidency. The insurgent gunboat Parana being pursued by a government squadron, put into Montevideo, but was ordered to quit that port immediately.

## RIO JANEIRO.

PREPARING FOR AN ENGAGEMENT.

RIO JANEIRO, October 11.—No general engagement has yet taken place between Government troops and insurgents. Gen. Rivas, commander of its main body of insurgents, is waiting for re-inforcements before moving on the capitol.

## ITALY.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

FLORENCE, October 10.—Several cases of Socialist proclamations and some Orsini bombs have been seized in the house of an Internationalist here.

## FRANCE.

ELECTIONS ORDERED.

PARIS, October 10.—The elections in the Departments of Drome, Nord and Oise are ordered for November 8th.

# WASHINGTON.

### Important Supreme Court Cases.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law and the Grant parish, Louisiana, case, which involves the constitutionality of the "Ku-Klux" law, there will come before the Supreme Court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of the law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding Circuit Court in California, decided on a writ of habeas corpus that this law is in conflict with the Fourteenth Article of the amendments. All of the above mentioned cases will undoubtedly, in consideration of their great public importance, be advanced on the docket.

# THE SOUTH.

## LOUISIANA.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

NEW YORK, October 11.—A Herald New Orleans special says: The situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State House by the police and military. White leagueres are defiant and continue demonstrations nightly.

Fifteen thousand negroes have entered in the upper parishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to register as voters. Madison parish, formerly equally divided is now said to register two hundred whites against two thousand three hundred blacks. It is explained that much of the immigration from Tennessee is owing to the terror created by the Trenton massacre. The correspondent believes this large influx of Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the next election.

A NEGRO DISTURBANCE.

A Times special from New Orleans says: At an early hour Saturday morning, a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in an upper ward. Three or four patrolmen, unable to stop the fight, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of white leaguers offered by Col. Angell and the negroes were easily dispersed and quiet was restored.

KELLOGG'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—To-morrow's Picayune will contain a specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists to accept the proposition by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz: to test the question of the Louisiana State Government by a canvass of actual returns, all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party and can be produced and authenticated at any time.

The appearance of a squad of twenty armed white leaguers on Canal street last midnight was officially reported to the Governor, military authorities and Marshal Packard by the chief of police.

STATE ARMS NOT RETURNED.

The Adjutant General of the State Militia officially reports that the following arms belonging to the State captured in the operations of September 14th, and the following days have not been returned to the State authorities or surrendered to the United States forces as directed by the President's proclamation. The list embraces two twelve pound howitzers, 1682 improved small arms, 1,500 bayonets, 85 swords and a large quantity of ammunition. In place of these arms the Adjutant General states the authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparatively worthless and damaged Belgian rifles believed to belong to citizens of New Orleans. The communications have been transmitted to General Emory.

Registration is progressing quietly. It closes October 23rd, as prescribed by law.

E. Howard McCaleb succeeded E. A. Burke on the Advisory Board. Col. Packard's successor has not yet been named.

Governor Kellogg says the Picayune's comments on his letter and address are disingenious. He spoke of the appropriations of the Legislature from sixty-five to sixty-seven inclusive, while the Picayune refers only to receipts and expenditures. Therein lies the difference between the Picayune's figures and his own.

## TENNESSEE.

A CLERGYMAN DECLINES TO RUN FOR CONGRESS ON ACCOUNT OF HIS MORAL WORTH.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—A special from Knoxville to the Nashville papers states that the Rev. George Washington Levere declines the call of colored citizens to run for Congress on account of his moral worth unfitting him to be a Congressman. He proposes to stand by the National Republican party despite the ring politicians, and determines to remain in the gospel ministry.

Ex-President Johnson spoke to over five thousand people on the public square to-night. It is a repetition of his Shelbyville speech.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A special to the Banner from Pulaski to-night mentions the fatal stabbing of Lucius D. Suile, a white man, by a negro named Henry Atkinson. The difficulty originated from a law suit about a crop of cotton. Atkinson is in jail. The excitement ran high, but it is quiet now.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

At Hickman, Ky., to-day, while several children were at play under an embankment, the earth suddenly gave way and slid down upon them, catching Harry Campbell, a little boy of six years, in its descent, burying him under a large solid mass, and killing him instantly. His playfellows escaped.

RICHMOND, October 10.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of election in Petersburg for violating the enforcement act. This makes sixteen of Petersburg Judges that have been indicted.

VICKSBURG, October 10.—Daniel Tilhian, a well known river clerk, died here to-day of consumption. Steamboats are at half mast. The funeral takes place to-morrow evening.

LETTER ON HOW TO RESTORE PEACE.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—A letter addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. The letter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

## ALABAMA.

ALL QUIET AT SUMTER.

MONTGOMERY, October 10.—Congressman Hays, and Abrams, Probate Judge of Sumter, who have been at Washington for some time are in this city. Reports from Sumter are that all is quiet. Sheriff Williamson and Coleman, the latter colored, arrested, charged with the murder of Iry have been released by the United States Commissioner.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT.

The drought in this portion of Alabama continues. It cut off the cotton crop about one-third, and ruined the pea, sweet potato and turnip crops. There have been no good rains for nearly three months.

General R. W. Healy, United States Marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or more deputy marshals upon the recommendation of Chas. E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this State. These deputies have been appointed in negro counties and are all Republicans.

## TEXAS.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS OF AN ORGANIZATION OF BANDITS.

GALVESTON, October 11.—A Brownsville special says: The organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of the high water on this side which makes the country in an impassable condition. Information received from undoubted sources state that the plan of operations is to strike the detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle and then to murder and rob generally. General Cortina heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice. A border war has never been more imminent. The railroad between this city and Brazos which was so badly damaged by the late storm, is still out of order.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREAT UNPOPULARITY OF GOV. MOSES.

CHARLESTON, October 10.—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the gubernatorial canvass runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday, Chamberlain, Moses and colored Congressman Elliott went to Sumpter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, Independent Republican candidate, also resides and has great personal popularity. A mass meeting of colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing.

# PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Erie Fair netted $9,000.

THE artesian well at Ebensburg has reached a depth of seven hundred feet.

PEACHES are said to be selling at twenty-five cents a bushel in parts of Clarion county.

FORTY-TWO well formed pumpkins were pulled from one vine in Altoona the other day.

COL. DAVID KELLY, of Parker township, Butler county died recently, aged seventy-three years.

TWO Cambria county men had a law suit the other day, in which the amount at stake was just fifteen cents.

A NEW cattle disease has broken out in York county, which is carrying off valuable cattle by the dozens.

HON. JOSEPH POMEROY died at his home in Academia, Juniata county, recently, aged seventy years.

COLUMBIA, Lancaster county, will soon have an elegant new Opera House. The building is nearly completed.

MR. and Mrs. A. W. Raymond of Franklin celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday of last week.

MR. PETER KAYLOR, of Munster township, Cambria county, a soldier of the war of 1812, is lying dangerously ill.

A CENTRE county woman named Hawk, shuffled off this mortal coil, one day last week, by hanging. No reason assigned.

WESTON, the pedestrin has been engaged for a walking match at the Columbia County Fair Bloomsburg on Thursday next.

SILAS AYERS, of Springhill township, Greene county, a soldier of the war of 1812 died very suddenly recently in the 83rd year of his age.

A GERMAN, seventy-three years old, who resides in Carbon county, is the father of thirty children, the youngest of whom, is four months old.

THE citizens of Redbank township, Clarion county, are afflicted with the scarlet fever and six children of one family died within thirteen days.

SAYS the Butler Herald: Mr. David Dougal of this place was ninety-six years old on the 21st day of last month. He is yet hale and hearty.

TWENTY new gas furnaces will be built in their mill by the Phœnixville Iron Company soon; $25,000 each is the estimated cost of these furnaces.

MR. LEO G. CYPHERT, of Limestone township, Clarion county, raised a turnip weighing 6½ pounds, and measuring in circumference 30 inches.

A MAN named McClince, a prisoner in the Montgomery county jail, attempted to kill himself one day last week by cutting his throat. He will recover.

MR. HIRAM SEATON, of Harrisonville Butler county, is happy in the possession of a goose over thirty years old, which has laid six dozen of eggs this season.

A FARMER in York county, recently discovered a family of bats, numbering eighty-two, between the roof and plastering on the rafters of his dwelling.

A TURKEY hen belonging to Edward Stuck, kept on the farm of Mr. C. B. Prall, in Hopewell township, York county, laid between eighty and ninety eggs the past season.

AN iron tank containing twenty-three thousand gallons of oil burst on a farm near Kearns city on Thursday last. The country was overflooded with oil for some miles around.

PENNSYLVANIA has 195 blast furnaces, 160 rolling mills, sixteen rail mills, eighteen steel works and thirty-one bloomaries. All the other States put together do not contain near so many.

ON Friday afternoon a farmer named Henry Manifold living in Lower Chanceford township, York county, was thrown from a wagon and killed by the wheels passing over his head.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HILL were robbed of one hundred dollars in silver and currency and a valuable silver watch one night last week at the Zimmerman House, Greensburg, while asleep.

MR. JOS. WAGNER, of Woodberry township, Blair county, raised 87 bushels of Peerless potatoes from two bushels of seed and on one-fourth acre of ground. Some of the potatoes weigh 2½ lbs.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, aged eighty years, a resident of Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, is ready to run a race a distance of one hundred yards with any man of his age in the interior of the State.

THE lumber trade, in Williamsport, says the Gazette and Bulletin, continues in a depressed condition, with but little signs of improvement. Several mills have shut down, and operations in the woods will be greatly curtailed during the winter.

MR. ADAM GLASS, an old and respected citizen of Loudon, Franklin county, died on Friday last aged eighty-three years. He was a man of remarkable physicial vigor. During the harvest season he worked every day, doing his full share of the work.

MASTER JOHN WISE, grandson o Prof. John Wise, made a successful balloon ascension from the Fair Ground at Indiana, Pa., recently. Master Wise is the youngest aeronaut in the world, being only thirteen years of age.

AMONG the horses exhibited at the State fair at Easton was an English draught stallion whose weight is over 2,200 lbs., probably the largest in the country; also, the mammoth Chester county steer, weighing 3,700 pounds.

TWO brothers named Windemaker were recently discovered attempting to escape from the Carlisle jail, where they were confined for larceny. The prisoners had a hole nearly large enough to admit a man's body cut in the wall when discovered.

ON Friday morning last Mr. William Hastings, a respected citizen of Carlisle, was smothered in an ore bank at Boiler Springs. He went into the bank to escape the cold when the earth fell and hedged him in, and before he could be rescued he was smothered.

GEORGE LABAR, of Monroe county, was on exhibition at the State fair in Easton. He is the oldest man in the State, duly authenticated church records showing that his age is 112 years. During a portion of the time he was at the fair he smoked an old clay pipe.

THE Oil City Derrick says: Since the first of October not more than fifteen cars of refined oil have left Oil City. The Imperial has ceased shipping entirely, but we are informed that it will resume in a few days. Crude shipments have also declined fully one-third. And all on account of increased freights.

THE plowing match under the auspices of the Indiana county Agricultural Society, came of on Saturday last. Eighteen teams were entered, and over two hundred persons witnessed the contest. Mr. George Duncan, of White township took the first premium,

AN old lady named Mrs. Mich'l Ward, while standing on one of the railroad tracks in Altoona, Wednesday last about noon, was struck by an empty truck, which knocked her down and mangled her right leg and left arm so terribly that amputation had to be resorted to. She is not expected to live.

ON Monday afternoon an unknown man was instantly killed by a gravel train on the Lake Shore road, at Summit, four miles below Franklin. The man deliberately threw himself before the approaching train, at a moment when the engineer could not possibly check the train.

SAYS the Somerset Democrat: Never, within the memory of the oldest, were pigeons as plenty as they are at this time. Myriads of them can be seen flying to and fro, and it is with difficulty that our population are restrained from going for them en masse. A gunner that does not bring down a hundred in a day's hunt is not considered much of a sportsman.

THE passenger trains on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railway, between Irvington and Oil City, were taken off last Saturday, and hereafter only one freight train will be run between those places, leaving Irvington in the morning and returning in the afternoon. It will carry the mails and passengers. Several years ago this was one of the best paying roads in the whole country; but now, on account of the low price of oil and the falling off in its production, the road is not paying its actual running expenses, and and has not done so for some months.

SAYS the Sunbury Democrat: Recently an application was sent to the home office of the Sunbury Fire Insurance Comyany, by their agent in Bloomfield, Perry county, James Orr, Esq., for $2,500, insurance on the Gibson Mansion situated in Spring township, Perry county, Pa., and noted for being the birth place of distinguished men. In one and the same room in the above named mansion was born Chief Justice Gibson, ex-Governor Bigler, Gen. George Gibson, a distinguished man in Gen. Jackson's time, and Commissary General under him; Gen. Bernheisel, one of the leading men west of the Rockey Mountains at the present time. The mansion is said to have been built by General Gibson, a distinguished man during the Revolutionary war, and the great grandfather of the late occupant.

# THE COURTS.

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.*

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Jacob, Henry and Christian Baumiller were acquited of a charge of felonious assault and battery on William D. Hays.

Thomas Blackmore plead guilty to assault and battery on Martin Lutz, Sr.

Chas. Decker plead guily to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Adam Moag prosecutor.

Walter Dennison was acquited of a charge of assault and battery.

The case of James Conley, charged with felonious assault and battery on Daniel Donovan, is on trial.

Margaret Schodel, charged with assault and battery, on Andrew Bender was acquited and the costs divided.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.*

In the case of R. H. Palmer & Co. vs. David Hutchinson, the jury found for plaintiff for three dollars and five cents.

John Raffennack was appointed a committee of the person and estate of Annie Ertle, a lunatic.

In the case of Campbell & Ray vs. Joseph Patterson, an action for work and labor done, the jury found for plaintiff for $31 50.

There will be no jury trials in this Court to-day.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

George Nickel, Fayette county, bankrupt. Hearing on motion for an injunction against J. & J. D. Collins et al., adjourned until the 9th inst., at 10 A M. Mr. Stone appeared for the injunction and Messrs. Kane, Lazear and Schoyer contra.

Andrew Jackson, Allegheny county bankrupt. Leave was granted creditors to join with the original creditors. G. L. B. Fetterman appeared for the creditors and Messrs. Ferguson and Murray for the debtors.

John Stein, bankrupt. The Court made an order for the discharge of the bankrupt, and a certificate was ordered to issue on payment of the costs.

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.*

James B. Hill and Robert Stewart, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Cohen H. Prescott; error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Brown and Marshall for plaintiff in error, and Barton and D. W. Bell contra. The action was for trover, brought by Prescott against Hill and Stewart, for the recovery of damages for the alleged detention and conversion of four hundred thousand feet of pine boards brought from Jefferson county to the city of Pittsburgh. The plaintiff below introduced testimony in chief to prove that the lumber in controversy was of a superior quality, when the defendants offered the deposition of Charles C. Baxter to contradict and rebut the testimony. Plaintiff objected and the objection was sustained. The deposition was used in a former suit, wherein the same matter was in dispute. The plaintiff below was defeated on the final hearing of the first suit in which he used the deposition as evidence, and then he brought this suit, the subject matter in controversy, the plaintiffs in error claim, being the same. Four other specifications are made by the plaintiffs above.

The motion for the advancement of the Columbia Conduit Company's case, made by Mr. Marshall on Monday, was yesterday refused.

In the case of Joseph Brown vs. the Commonwealth, in the Eastern District, the application for an argument was refused.

ABOUT A COW.

John M. Kinney, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Edward J. Allen. Argued by Patterson for plaintiff in error, and C. B. M. Smith, contra. This was an action to recover the value of a cow, which Allen alleges was killed by the culpable negligence of John McKinney. Allen alleged that by an arrangement with McKinney he sent his cow to pasture in his (McKinney's) field, and while there from the insufficiency of the the fence, the cow got out and was killed on the railroad. The defense was that the pasture was not in possession of McKinney, and had not been for a long time before the cow was killed, but that it had been leased to his (McKinney's) son. McKinny, therefore, denied that he was responsible for the death of the cow. The jury returned a verdict of eighty-one dollars for Allen, and an appeal was taken.

Nicholas Snyder, plaintiff in error vs. the Christian Radical Publishing Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Mitchell for plaintiff in error and Cochran contra. The suit was brought by plaintiffs below against defendant below, who is plaintiff in error, and endorser on a promissory note alleged to have been dated June 29, 1871, for the payment of $79 25 to the order of Nicholas Snyder and purporting to have been made by one M. D. L. Hastings After and under the name of Nicholas Snyder, as alleged endorser, appear the alleged copy of the note filed, the names of Thomas Powell, M. D. Hastings, John Sherer, and the Christian Radical Publishing Company; but it is alleged that Thomas Powell signed his name as a witness to the endorsement of Nicholas Snyder, although there was no evidence of that fact at the trial, and the original note was said to be lost. The Christian Radical Publishing Company leased a building on Fifth avenue, and rented part of it to John Shearer. He sub-let a part to Hastings. They became in arrears for the payment of the rent. After some delay Hastings and Shearer concluded to get Snyder to endorse for them. Accordingly Hastings took a blank note and went to Snyder and asked him to endorse the blank note, at the same time telling him that he did not know the exact amount that would be necessary to pay the rent, but that it would be between sixty and seventy dollars. Upon that representation, Snyder, who is an illiterate man, made his mark on the note, after which Shearer, with the knowledge of the plaintiffs below, filed up the blank with the sum of $79 25. The note was not paid by Hastings and Shearer, and Snyder as endorser was sued by the Publishing Company, and judgment had for amount of the note. Snyder claims that he never signed the note as endorser for that amount, and he never received proper notice of its being protested.

Hiram Hazlet, plaintiff in error vs. the Allegheny Insurance Company, error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by George Shiras. This is a very complicated case involving the question, as to the liabilities of Insurance Companies.

Jones vs. K. and S. Woods. Argued by Blakely for plaintiff in error and C. B. M. Smith contra. This is an action for profesional services.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.*

James Cauley was convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding James Barr.

James Harrison was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on B. Snesinger, and the costs in the case divided.

C. B. Thomas, charged with larceny by bailee by Robert Warren, was acquitted.

Chas. Schall was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on George Doerpler and the costs were divided.

Walter Dennison, charged with assault and battery on John Longenbeck, was acquitted, but directed to pay one-fourth of the costs, the prosecutor to pay the balance.

M. M. McCormick was convicted of a charge of larceny by bailee of jewelry, preferred by Kate McKnight.

The case of George E. McGowan, charged with perjury, is on trial. McGowan has, it is said, a mania for going bail for parties charged with criminal offenses. His last venture was in Donovan's case, when McGowan was arrested, escaped and finally recaptured. Our readers will recollect the circumstances.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.*

The bill in equity of James Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the collection of taxes on a farm of eighty acres owned by Mr. Kelly, in the Twenty-first ward, was argued by W. H. Sutton, Esq., for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bigelow for the city. The Court took charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

In the divorce case of Sarah M. Righter vs. Grantham C. Righter, Alfred J. Treacy, Esq., was appointed examiner.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

On motion of J. M. Stoner, Esq., Oscar L. Jackson, Esq., of New Castle, Lawrence county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

George Nickel, Fayette county, bankrupt. A further argument was had upon the motion for an injunction against J. & J. D. Collins, L. Lindley, L. Hurst and the Youghiogheny Bank, of Connellsville, by Stoner for, and Lazear, Schoyer and Kane contra. The decision was reserved and the restraining order allowed to continue.

Robert B. Edgar, Beaver county, bankrupt. The petition of Mrs. Sylvia Boats for the payment of a certain mortgage was presented and referred to Register Harper. Jackson for motion.

Arthur Carpenter, Tioga county, bankrupt, and Newell Pier, Erie county, bankrupt. The assignees of the respective bankrupts presented reports of the sale of certain real estate, and the same were ordered to be filed.

W. O. Williams, Warren county, bankrupt. The exceptions to Register Woodruff's report to the distribution of the property were directed to be placed on the argument list.

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.*

Thomas Herriott, of Pittsburgh, on motion of Major A. M. Brown, and Albert B. Hay, of Pittsburgh, on motion of Archibald Blakely, Esq., were admitted to practice in this Court.

AN OIL CASE.

B. W. Morgan and Sarah A. Morgan, partners, under the name of B. W. Morgan & Co., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. John A. McKee, defendant in error. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for plaintiffs in error, and A. M. Brown, Esq., contra. On the 5th of March, 1870, the plaintiff and defendants below entered into a contract whereby the former sold the latter 4,000 barrels of refined petroleum at thirty cents per gallon, deliverable by the plaintiff at a warehouse accessible to seagoing vessels at Philadelphia, at the rate of 500 barrels per month, between the 16th and last day of each month; the first 500 barrels being deliverable in the month of May, 1870, and 500 barrels monthly thereafter until all was delivered. The broker prepared and had the parties execute eight papers, all of the same date and of like tenor, stipulating for the monthly deliveries respectively. It was expressly agreed by the parties that the sale of the 4,000 barrels was one entire contract, and that the eight papers represented together a single transaction. The plaintiff delivered and the defendants received and paid for 500 barrels in May, and a like quantity in June, July and August, 1870. Upon each of these four deliveries, the defendents sustained heavy loss. The defendents made demand for the 500 barrels deliverable under the contract in the month of September, but plaintiff refused to deliver. A month later, the plaintiff tendered 500 barrels, but the defendants refused to accept the same, on the ground that by reason of the plaintiff's previous default the defendants were entitled to treat the contract as rescinded. For the same reason defendants declined the deliveries for the month of November. The action was brought to recover damages for the non-acceptance by the defendants of the oil deliverable under the contract in the months of October, November and December. The plaintiff having made a *prima facie* case under the rules of Court, by reading his affidavit of claim and bill of particulars, the defendants offered to prove the facts set forth here. To this offer the plaintiff objected: first, because the proposed evidence was incompetent and irrelevant; second, because the offer proposed to contradict the written contracts in evidence; third, because the offer did not allege that the defendants suffered any loss on account of the alleged breach of the supposed parol contract; and, fourth, that the offer was incompetent and irrelevant, to show loss or damages on the actual deliveries in May, June, July and August. The jury found for the plaintiff for $5,845, and the defendants moved for a new trial. The motion was refused, the Court placing the refusal to disturb the verdict on the ground that assuming the entirety of the contract for the 4,000 barrels of oil, and the right of the defendants to rescind in consequence of the refusal of the plaintiff to deliver the September oil that it was too late for the defendants to signify their election to rescind at the next or October delivery, but they were bound to give express notice of their election to rescind, either at the time of the plaintiff's refusal to make the September delivery, or within shorter period than the thirty days between the two monthly deliveries. A writ of error was then filed by the defendants below.

Frederick Altvater, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. F. Woods and Mary D. Woods in right of the latter, error to the District Court of Allegheny county, argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and J. A. Emory contra. This was an action of trespass on the case to recover damages from the defendant below, Altvater, for injury, which, it is alleged, he did to the plaintiff's property.

Realf vs. Realf, error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by J. L. Brigham for plaintiff in error and Col. Bayne contra.

WHAT IS SUFFICIENT NOTICE OF A DISSOLUTION OF CONTRACT?

Samuel Kenney, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Fred. Altvater and Joseph Marks, partner as Altvater & Co., for use of Joseph Marks. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Brown, Esq., contra. Altvater & Co. are stone masons, and Kenney is a quarryman. Altvater made a contract with Kenney to furnish him a lot of tools for his stone quarry, and agreed to take stone in payment, at the commencement of building in the spring of 1872. The tools were furnished to Kenney in February 1872. In the following March, Altvater & Marks dissolved partnership, and Altvater agreed to sell out his interest to Marks, Marks to collect the accounts and pay off the debts. A difficulty afterwards occurred, and a bill in equity was filed by Marks against Altvater to compel the performance of this agreement of dissolution. In the spring of 1872, Altvater sent word to Kenney to ship the stone, which he did. Kenney brought in his bill for stone and Altvater made out his bill for the tools, and balanced and settled the account, and Altvater receipted the bill to Kenney. Marks then brought this suit against Kennedy for the amount of the bill, in the name of the firm for his own use, and recovered a verdict for $178 21. Kenney took out a writ of error, and claims that actual notice of a dissolution of a firm must be given to persons who have had dealings with it. Publication is not sufficient, even though the party is a subscriber to the paper.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Woods appeal from the decision of the Common Pleas Court of this county, regarding the constitutionality of the Constitution was next argued. Judge Sharswood thought there existed no necessity to hear this argument, as he considered that the action of the people of the State last fall in ratifying the work of the Convention had placed the matter beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. The balance of the Court, however, concluded to hear what could be said against the constitutionality of the instrument. The case was argued by Woods for appellant and R. B. Carnahan, Esq., contra.

No decision rendered.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Sterrett.*

The attention of this Court was occupied in sentencing convicts.

The case of George E. McGowan, charged with perjury, will be resumed this morning.

Frank Ketterer convicted of assault and battery on the negro Calvin Mathews, was fined thirty dollars and costs and sentenced two months in the Work House.

William Tramp, convicted of the same offense, was sentenced three months to the Work House.

James Crozier, convicted of assault and battery on William Fleming, got sixty days to the Work House.

John Fritz for unlawfully cutting and wounding Timothy Ryan was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

G. W. Hetherton for larceny was sentenced ten days to jail.

Annie Martin (colored) for adultery, was sentenced eight months to the Work House.

William, alias "Buck" McCluskey, convicted of larceny from Michael Malone, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

James Young who was convicted of assault and battery on John Cashmore on the day of the Orangemen's parade on the 12th of July last, was fined forty dollars and costs.

Thomas K. Potts was called up for sentence but owing to the fact that Judge Collier could not be present when sent for, his case was postponed.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.*

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Adolph Oberhelman, the bond of Frederick D. Geist, assignee in the sum of $256,000 with Henry White, John F. Schroeder, Henry Freese and Jacob Keebler, as sureties, was approved and filed.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Mary Eisler vs. Andrew Eisler.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. C. Snowden, bond of J. P. Weddell, assignee, with sureties in the sum of $4,000, was approved.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the Central Reformed Presbyterian Church of Allegheny.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Mary Ostroskey vs. Augustus Ostroskey.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Anna Margaret Hany vs. John C. Hany.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Cuthbert to Chris. Z. F. Rott, Messrs. G. W. Coffin and Wm. Cavatt were appointed appraisers.

George K. Gamble, Wm. H. Barker and Hugh Lea were appointed viewers to ascertain damages sustained by James H. Bell by the School District of Chartiers township, appropriating his property for a school house.

Sebastian Zang vs. the Friendship Building and Loan Association. Motion made by plaintiff for a new trial.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

George E. Bell, Allegheny, bankrupt. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and W. F. Hackman and Henry Kleiman. On motion of John F. Edmunson an order was made on the latter named defendants, to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. Application was also made for an injunction and a restraining order against certain execution creditors was issued.

A. G. Fry, Cambria county, bankrupt. Fry, Duerr & Co., Cambria county, bankrupts. Report approved directing the payment of compensation to the solicitor, and $219 65 to S. Ewart & Co., and S. H. Baird for money expended in said proceedings.

Jonathan Birch, Clarion county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and order made for final examination before Register Rogers.

Matthias, Owens & Co., city, bankrupts. On motion of Mr. Shiras, an order was made giving the assignee additional power with reference to the valuation of certain stocks, bonds, &c., held by Springer Harbaugh, and authorizing a demand from George W. Cass and George Wood of the sums advanced for them respectively and to enforce said demand by suit.

Wellington Yeager, Columbia, bankrupt. Petition of Mayberry G. Hughes, for liquidation of certain liens. Referred to Register Overton.

James W. Porter, Fayette county, bankrupt. On motion of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Thomas Taubman, Northumberland county, bankrupt. Order made for the second general meeting of the creditors.

Albert G. Fry, Ebensburg, bankrupt. The report allowing compensation to the solicitor was approved.

Fry, Duerr & Co., Ebensburg, bankrupt. Reports confirmed allowing compensation to solicitor and paying George Huntley $24 72, for monies expended in these proceedings.

*State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.*

Robert Petty on motion of R. B. Carnahan, and Morton Hunter and Joseph Forsythe, of this city, on motion of M. W. Acheson, were admitted to practice in this Court.

Moore vs. Wenzel et al., was non prossed.

THE GREAT OIL CASE.

The Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, plaintiffs in error, and defendants below vs. Robert D. Clark. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by John Barton plaintiff in error, and M. W. Acheson, contra. The Petroleum Company state the case as follows: On April 2, 1866, Clark & Sumner, the proprietors of the Standard Oil Works, entered into a contract with Robt. D. Clark, whereby Clark was permitted to build a tank in the yard of the Standard Oil Company. This tank was built and connected with the Standard pipes or tubing. In 1866, or 1867, Clark & Sumner sold out their works to a new company, formed by Lockhart & Frew, Hutchinson and others, who procured a charter and became incorporated under the name of the Standard Oil Company. This Company took the premises subject to the rights of Robert D. Clark, under his contract. In the fall of 1869, the Petroleum Oil Company delivered on storage some 50,000 barrels of oil to the Standard Oil Company, which was received by it and placed in the Company's tanks. The Clark tank stood on low ground near the river in December, 1869, one of the tanks in which this oil was stored, located on high ground near the railroad, showed signs of weakness, when the stop cocks in the pipes between this tank and the Clark tank, were opened, and a portion of the oil was allowed to run into the Clark tank which was empty at the time, in order to relieve the pressure upon the over-loaded tank. The order to do this was given by Mr. Chas. Lockhart, a member of both oil companies who did not consult with Clark or any of the company, as he considered the oil in jeopardy. In the spring of 1871 the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company divided the oil on hand among its members, and the one-third at the Standard works was allotted to Dr. Hostetter. The standard company delivered to him some thirty odd thousand barrels, and then refused to deliver any more, alleging they had delivered all they had received. The Standard delivered with this lot all that was in the Clark tank but 1,500 or 2,000 barrels. The Petroleum Oil Company then sued the Standard Oil Company for the oil alleged to be deficient, which action was recently tried before Judge Ewing, and a verdict of some $8,

### ANOTHER OIL BLAZE.

PLACE'S PARAFINE WORKS ON HERR'S ISLAND DESTROYED—LOSS $49,000—UNINSURED.

Shortly before four o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out at Charles T. Place's Parafine Works on the lower part of Herr's Island, which in a short time consumed the entire establishment, together with 1,500 barrels of paraline wax, 1,000 tar and two tanks containing 1,500 barrels of distillate, used in making lubricating oil. The flames also communicated to an oil tank belonging to Kirkpatrick & Co., containing 8,000 barrels of oil. The loss to Mr. Place is estimated at $34,000, and to Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Co., at $15,000, on which there is no insurance.

The fire raged fiercely all day. An attempt was made to save a portion of the oil in the tank by tapping it; and the tug Park Painter took up an oil barge to catch it. About three o'clock however the tank burst and all the oil was lost. The dwellings in the neighborhood were fortunately all saved.

The origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of an employee, who was carrying an open lamp in the benzine room of the Parafine Works, the flame of the lamp communicating to the gas generated by the parafine.

### FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A SOAP FACTORY PARTIALLY BURNED.

About four o'clock on Saturday morning the soap and candle works of Messrs. Struntz & Wetzell on Bingham street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, South Side, were discovered to be on fire by the workmen in a glass house in the vicinity. The flames were first discovered issuing from the cupola of the building, which is a two-story brick. An alarm was sounded and the firemen promptly responding succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the building was consumed. The inside of the lower and upper stories was almost entirely consumed however. In these stories were packed a large number of boxes of soap and candles, all of which were destroyed. The basement of the building contained large quantities of resin and tallow, but these were only damaged by water. The machinery was also slightly damaged, the whole losses aggregating about $7,000. The walls of the building were left standing. The fire is supposed to have originated from the engine room, which is situated in one corner of the building. The safe and its contents withstood the fire. The building, stock and machinery were all owned by the firm and were insured in the following companies, viz: M. & M. Insurance Company, $5,000; Allemania, $5,000; Pittsburgh, $5,000; Union, $5,000. Total, $20,000.

### THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

ENLARGING THE POWER OF THE RECEIVER.

Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, at the time of filing his report asked for additional power to enable him to destribute the money belonging to the company, which he had in his possession. On Saturday in the the Court of Common Pleas, the following order was made.

And now, October 10th, it appearing to the Court from the report of John H. Bailey, Receiver, filed in this case, that there is a large sum of money in his hands properly belonging to the creditors of the said Nation Trust Company, on motion of Hampton & Dalzell, attorneys for the Trustees of the Nation Trust Company, the power of said John H Bailey, Receiver is hereby enlarged so as to authorize him to distribute and pay out the funds in his hands as Receiver, among the various creditors of said Nation Trust Company, with the same powers and authority as an auditor would have in like case.

### ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.

ARGUMENT ON THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE FOURTH AVENUE GOVERNMENT SITE.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday morning, the exceptions to the report of the Bord of Viewers in selecting the Fourth avenue site for the Government buildings, was argued. District Attorney Reed and George P. Hamilton, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Government, and Messrs. Watson, Stoner and Gover for the exceptant, William Armstrong.

The exceptions set forth that the act approved April 2d, 1873, is unconstitutional and void in that it empowers the United States to condemn and take the exceptant's property without his consent. 2nd. Because no provision is made for the payment of the damages assessed before the taking of the property. 3d. Because said act does not authorize the condemnation of more than one site for said public buildings, and the authority of the viewers in the above proceeding has been exhausted by a previous condemnation.

The defense held that the exceptions had been filed too late, and were consequently of no avail. At the conclusion of the argument the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its decision.

### OHIO NEWS.

THE anti-secret society people of Noble county have nominated a ticket.

WILLIAM WILEY, of Marion county, recently sold a Norman colt, only ten months old to John Smith for $200.

MRS. ANNA HOCKLAND, a tailoress residing in Youngstown, was found dead in her room, on Friday evening last.

MRS. ANN J. BEGGES died at her residence in New Lisbon on Tuesday evening last. Mrs. Begges was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., in 1796.

LUCIA AGLER, in Sugar Creek township, Stark county, raised an ear of corn measuring one foot in length, eight inches in circumferrnce and containing 1,178 grains.

THE dwelling house of Albert Race near Mansfield was destroyed by fire together with all its contents on Friday last. Mr and Mrs. Race were absent when the fire originated.

TWO prisoners escaped from the Tuscarawas county jail recently, and one was caught, brought back and compelled to crawl through the wee hole through which he effected his escape.

A LITTLE two year old daughter of Mr. William Zeigler of Unity township, Columbiana county, was killed recently while playing upon a scale used for weighing stock by a rock falling upon her.

ON Monday last a child's carriage, containing an infant of Mrs. Brainerd Lowe, was demolished by being struck by a runaway team at Manchester but strange to say the child was not injured. The nurse had her wrist broken.

Secretary Delano addressed a meeting at the court house in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday evening. He reviewed at length the past history of the Republican and Democratic parties making the usual comparisons.

Claus F. Ehlers, of the firm of Ehlers & Brant, this city, committed suicide to day at Oakland. He shot himself through the head. D. B. Macey, an old man well known here who shot himself on Washington street died this afternoon.

The grand jury at Salt Lake, on Saturday evening brought in an indictment against Thos. Reeks for a murder committed fourteen years ago. Reeks is the jury-man who was indicted on Thursday for polygamy and is now in the penitentiary, having refused to give bail.

The Catholic temperance societies of Boston and vicinity made a grand parade on Saturday in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Father Mathew. Governor Talbot reviewed the procession. The day was honored by parades in other cities and towns in New England.

The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

**$100,000 00**

**IN VALUABLE GIFTS,**

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

**L. D. SINE'S**

45th SEMI-ANNUAL

**GIFT ENTERPRISE**

To be drawn MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

**One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.**

**One Prize, $5,000 in Silver**

Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
EACH IN } GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned, Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Box 85, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

**DR. ROGERS'**

**Vegetable Worm Syrup.**

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

**CANNOT SEE HIS CHILD SUFFER.**

There is no other malady, incident to childhood, that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferers than that

**PRODUCED BY WORMS;**

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. This Remedy may be found in

**Dr. Rogers' Vegetable WORM SYRUP.**

Please bear in mind that
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a reliable preparation.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a palatable preparation.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is liked by children.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP positively destroys worms.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP leaves no bad effects.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the BEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
Price 25 cents. For Sale by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.
oct2-1m

**FOR SALE.**

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
ljyw C. COLEMAN & SON.

**VERNER & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Marble, Granite and Stone Work**
286 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
s29-wsd&now W

**PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!**

**Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President,**

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

**THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America; instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

**TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.**

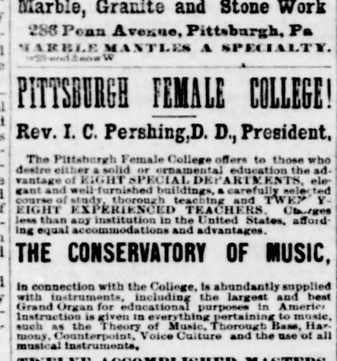
FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.
4-sead

**Duff & Campbell,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**WINDOW GLASS,**

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
w s&w




**FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $160,000. This property has nearly 800 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Negley street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

50 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Fan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 66x240 feet; prices $25,000 to $30,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth avenue.


### SPECIAL NOTICES.


**THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY** COMMITTEE ROOMS, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, third floor, is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. All information given relative to Taxes and Naturalization. All friends of the cause are invited to call.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAS. IRVIN, Vice Chairman.
sep24-d&w

**SAMARITAN REMEDIES.**

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

**DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND** AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

**PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET**, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

**AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM** of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sep27-lyW

**MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.**

**WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY**

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $3. Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

**MANHOOD RESTORED.**

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

Address J. H. REEVES,
oct3 6mw 78 Nassau street, New York.

**PRESCRIPTION FREE.**

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct7-d&W-1y

***MEDICAL.***

**DR. WHITTIER,**

**206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**, continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also, **Impotency**, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

**Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,** all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis**, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD purified perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows. His life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

**"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"**

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, revealing the secrets and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**QUICKLY CURED!**

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

**NO CURE, NO PAY.**

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

**Girard Medical Dispensary,**

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
jy14 d&Wlyr

*Iron City College.*

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young men and middle aged men.

**STUDENTS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME.**

☞ No vacations. School always in session.
For circulars containing full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c. Address,

**J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.**
oct10-1m W

**J. H. JOHNSTON,**
**J. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS**
295 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired ☞ Send for a price list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
sa16-s&W

**HOW 'TIS DONE,** Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for 50 cents. Or on application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 5 for 50 cents
EDGAR W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

**$300,000**

**MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES**

Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

**Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos**

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

**Capital Prize, $50,000!**

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $230,000.
WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
ap2-eod&Wly BOX 2446, ST. LOUIS, MO.


### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# ELECTION

# NOTICE.

—

# PROCLAMATION.

—

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerated in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY of November next, being the 3d day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislatere, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State; but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum, at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption for duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at any election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county offices, as shall be designated by general law.

And whereas the Legislature of this Commonwealth, by an act approved January 30, 1874, entitled a further supplement to the act regulating the elections in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number reported by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn and affirmed in the presence of each other. The judge shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh first distrtct, to meet at the public house of Nicholas Smith, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the sales stable of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district will meet at the office of Alder man Hager, on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house corner of Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at City Hall, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the school house corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the wharfmaster's office, on Allegheny wharf, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house on Webster avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at McCallin's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on Ann street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the "Marion Exchange," corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house on Second avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Klepner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the school house on Franklin street, in said ward. The electors of the third disirict to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Alderman Alexander Seanor, on Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Thomas Rourke's carriage house, Tannehill street, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the pattern shop of W. G. Price, corner of Caldwell and Pride streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of the brass foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Ralston school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, No. 706 Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the station house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue, in said ward. The electors of fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Love, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the O'Hara school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Rosewell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Springfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the dwelling house of Wm. Beardell, corner of Somers street and Webster avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Thirty-third street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Excelsior glass works, on Gist street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Oakland brewery, corner of Fifth avenue and Robinson street, in said ward. The electors of third district to meet at the Bellefield school house, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Oakland Car Station, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fifth district to meet at the Soho school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Johnston, on Butler street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lawrence Public School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman C. H. Rauhauser, on Butler street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Howard School House in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Nessenthaler, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public house of E. Stifel, corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Washington Public School house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Dr. Bearinger's office on Butler street, near Forty-fourth street, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Hatfield School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Highland Avenue school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the engine house, corner of Hiland avenue and Broad street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Lowrey, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Moreland & Mitchell's livery stable, on Penn avenue in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Shakespeare Hotel in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Lemington School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the house of A. T. Mayland, at Homewood, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Homewood Institute, on Homewood avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the store of J. W. G. Smith, Second avenue, Frankstown, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Peeble's public school house, on Second avenue, east of Hazelwood avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house, corner of Twenty-seventh and Jane streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Alderman J. A. Snyder, corner of Sarah and Union streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman J. N. Patterson, corner of Sarah and Twenty second streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public house of Jacob Nehron, corner of Carson and Twenty-sixth street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the tin shop of John Hughes, on Sidney street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Turner Hall, on Jane street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house, corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the office of Campbell, Jones & Co., on Mary street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the tavern of Mrs. Kreig, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the shop of Adam Cook, corner of Holt street and Ormsby lane, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at A. Rowitz' barber shop, on Fourteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the barber shop of A. Weidman, on Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Birmingham public school house, on Fourteenth street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Bedford public school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Bedford Hall, on Eleventh street, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirtieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district to meet at the office of Douglass & Son, No. 41 Carson street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-second ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public house of John Wilbert, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-third ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fourth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-fifth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Linhart public school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the old stone tavern in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-sixth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the livery stable of T. P. Hersberger, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Stevens public school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirty-seventh ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the bakery of Bernhard Spehr, south of Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the temporary public school house, corner of South avenue and School street, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Alleghe

## THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.*

James Sheldon was convicted of felonious assault on Wm. McAuliff.

Martin and Annie Brawdy, were convicted of the larceny of seventeen dollars from Lewis Allen.

Hank Smith, Delezene Smith, David C. Proper, George W. Neely and Erie Satterly, charged by R. T. Graham with riot at Sharpsburg, are on trial. The parties, it alleged, shot the prosecutor and cut him on the head with an ax. The trouble grew out of the prosecutor maintaining a boom to hold lumber, which was objectionable to defendants.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.*

Dr. Duffner vs. Wm. Redinger et al. The jury found for plaintiff for $15 42.

John Britton vs. F. Bese, landlord, Robt Flinn and Thomas Mehan, constables, an action to recover damages for alleged forcible entry. Some time ago the wife of plaintiff jumped off the Hand Street bridge, the trouble caused by this ejectment being the reason assigned.

Christopher Hughes vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, statement and plea presented in open Court and cause ordered to be placed on the issue docket.

An amended plea was allowed to be filed in the case of W. Perkert vs. D. Cowley, guardian, &c.

Robert Morrow vs. Nancy M. Gibson, adm'x. Report of sale of property by receiver presented and confirmed.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co. vs. the Reno Company. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why the service of the summons in this case should not be set aside.

There will be no jury trials to-day.

*U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.*

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstine, debtor. A petition of Morris & Lewis and Goldsmith Bros. was presented, setting forth that the list of creditors filed was incorrect. The matter was referred to Register Shafer. On motion of S. P. Fulton, Esq., Goldsmith Bros. et al. were allowed to intervene.

Samuel H. Doak, bankrupt, of Washington county, was finally discharged under the bankrupt law.

Thomas Faulman, bankrupt, of Northumberland county, filed a petition for final discharge. Referred to Register Deitweiler, of Sunbury.

*Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.*

ALLEGED MIS-PAYMENT.

David Clark, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Reed & Gilchrist for use of J. M. Gilchrist, defendant in error and plaintiff below. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county; argued by Large and Woods for plaintiff in error, and Brown contra. This was an action by J. M. Gilchrist to recover a balance due from Clark to the firm of Reed & Gilchrist, in which Gilchrist, by virtue of an agreement of dissolution, dated May 2, 1873, claimed to have the right to collect, and also claiming that he had given Clark notice of his right to collect the same, and Clark claiming that he had paid the balance he owed said firm to Jesse Reed, the agent of J. W. Reed, the other member of the firm of Reed & Gilchrist, without notice of dissolution or agreement of dissolution. The jury thought that Clark had received notice—a verbal one—and found for Gilchrist. Exceptions were had to the Court's rulings, and a writ of error was taken out.

ACTION ON A DUE BILL.

James Trunick, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. J. M. Gilchrist, defendant in error and plaintiff below. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Large and Woods for plaintiff in error and Crown contra. This was an action of assumpsit, brought by Gilchrist to recover the amount of a due bill and note for $380, alleged to have been borrowed by James Trunick, and paid by him and for him. The bill was given for money paid to James Trunick by J. M. Gilchrist, and the plaintiff in error claims that J. W. Reed & Co. assumed the payment of the amount, which the defendant denies. The jury found for the plaintiff below, for $1,057 42, when the defendant took exceptions to the ruling of the Court.

STATE TAX ON WRITS.

B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary of Allegheny county, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth: error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Brown and Slagle for plaintiff in error and Geyer contra. The decision in this case settles the disposition of the State tax on writs collected by the Prothonotary. Our readers will all recollect the circumstances connected with the case. On the 25th of last April, the County Treasurer filed an application in the Common Pleas Court for a mandamus on Protonotary Kennedy to compel him to pay into the County Treasury the gross receipts of the office for the month of March, 1874. The Prothonotary had paid into the treasury the receipts of the office, with the exception of the receipts of the tax on writs. The Treasurer set forth that an act of Assembly, passed April 6, 1871 (section 1st,) provided that all fees limited, and appointed by law to be received by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and District Court of the county of Allegheny, or which he shall be legally authorized, required or entitled to receive or charge, shall belong to the county of Allegheny; and it shall be the duty of said Prothonotary to exact, collect and receive all such fees to and for the use of said county of Allegheny; and providing that the Prothonotary should not receive any fees for any purpose whatever except for the use of the county. The Treasurer charged that the Prothonotary had refused to pay into the treasury the gross receipts of the office for the month of March 1874.

The rule prayed for by the Treasurer was granted, and on return of the Prothonotary, the latter held that he had paid into the County Treasury all the receipts of his office, except the tax on writs, which he claimed the county was not entitled to, but which, by an act of March 10, 1810, must be paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. A peremptory mandamus was awarded after a hearing of the case and an appeal was taken, the specifications of error being that the Court erred in rendering judgment against the Prothonotary, and in not discharging the rule and dismissing the petition.

Thos. Mellon vs. R. M. Holland. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Sutton for plaintiff in error and Mackrell, contra. This action was brought by Holland against Mellon to recover commission for the sale of a mortgage. A verdict was obtained for the plaintiff and an appeal was taken.

### TO THE MINERS.

A WORD IN BEHALF OF HON. JOHN LATTA

*Editors of The Post:*

I wish to take this opportunity of making known to all my friends and especially to all miners, the fact that I heartily endorse Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and hold myself in readiness to do all that I possibly can to secure his election. I desire to impress particularly upon the miners the allegiance they owe to Mr. Latta, as he has proven himself a true friend to them during his whole political life. He did his utmost for the passage of the Miners Screen bill without solicitation. At the great demonstration of the miners in this city on June 25th, 1873, Mr. Latta appeared in person as the miners of Allegheny county remember making one of the most able speeches to which we ever listened. I hope the miners of the county and of the State will bear this fact in mind at the November election and give Mr. Latta their heartiest support.

J. D. WOOSLAYER.

### *TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.*

HON. G. W. MILLER, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

The conferees to the Democratic Congressional Convention from the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver and Washington, met on yesterday (Monday) in this city at the St. Charles Hotel. Following are the names of conferees:

Lawrence county—Dr. J. H. Peebles, D. S. Morris, Ross Cox.

Beaver county—J. M. Buchanan, Thos. Bradford, J. C. Hayes.

Washington county—Wm. Workman, Daniel McGregger, W. C. Bryant.

The meeting was organized by calling upon Mr. Workman, of Washington county, to preside, and J. C. Hayes, of Beaver, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then announced as candidates for the nomination: R. W. Clendenin, Lawrence county: Thomas Farley, Beaver: and G. W. Miller, Washington.

On the first and second ballots each candidate had three votes, whereupon Mr. Clendenin was withdrawn and Mr. George W. Miller was voted for by Washington and Lawrence, which nominated him. The nomination was immediately made unanimous and the conference adjourned.

Mr. Miller has long been known as one of the leading lawyers of the Washington bar and is widely known and esteemed throughout his own and adjoining districts. He served three years in the State Senate from Green and Washington counties, and his record in public and private life is pure and unstained. He deserves the votes of all honest men, and all who desire to rebuke the corrupt tactics of the State Ring, by which the present representative, Mr. Moore, was so disgracefully and unmercifully swindled out of a re-nomination. Such tactics should never receive the endorsement of fair men, and we don't believe they ever will.

### *SUDDEN DEATH.*

DEATH OF DR. A. C. MURDOCK—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

At an early hour Tuesday morning, Dr. A. C. Murdock, one of the most prominent as well as the most successful physicians of the city, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 68 Fourth avenue. The news of the demise spread over the city with great rapidity, and was somewhat startling as the physician had been seen on the previous evening in his usual health. The circumstances of the death were as follows: About twelve o'clock on Monday, the physican was called out to attend a patient. He returned to his home, and entering his room locked the door. Shortly after one o'clock, the family were aroused by hearing a body fall to the floor in his room, and his son Andrew on going to the doors discovered them both locked. The son gained entrance to the room through a window, when he discovered his father lying upon the floor beside a sofa in a dying condition. Dr. Le Moyne was quickly summoned but the physician was dead before he arrived. By the side of the deceased was found a small phial containing what Dr. Le Moyne thought to be a mixture of prussic acid and some other poisonous liquid.

The deceased has been subject to apoplectic attacks since his boyhood and it is thought his death may have been caused by heart disease. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and impannelled a jury to hold an inquest. The above testimony was elicited when the jury determined to adjourn the inquest until Thursday afternoon next. In the meantime a post mortem examination will be made, and an analysis of the contents of the phial will also be made. The deceased had been a resident of this city since 1840 and had built up for himself an extended practice. He leaves a wife and six children, and was fifty-five years of age.

### *SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.*

THREE HOUSES BURNED AT MONONGAHELA CITY.

Between one and two o'clock Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a frame dwelling owned by Mr. Walter Applegate, and situated near the head of Main street, Monongahela city. In a few moments the building was enveloped in flames, and the fire was communicated to the buildings on either side of Mr. Applegate's, owned by Isaac Hodge and Thomas Wilson. Before the flames could be checked the three buildings were entirely destroyed. The house of Mr. Wilson was occupied but the family succeeded in saving most of their effects. The other two buildings were unoccupied, that owned by Mr. Hodge having been emptied but recently. The gentleman was making preparation to move into it. The buildings destroyed were estimated to be worth about $5,000 and were insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests upon a relative of the owner of one of the buildings, who threatened to revenge himself because he was forced to pay rent for the house he occupied until recently.

### *STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.*

On Tuesday afternoon, Detectives Herron and Messner arrested two young men, giving their names as Joseph D. McClay and Marion, while attempting to pawn a lot of silverware at DeRoy's pawn shop It seems the parties deposited a lot of jewelry and called in the afternoon to make another deposit, when the officers were notified and pounced upon the youths. They found in their possession six forks, six teaspoons, five table spoons, six small table spoons, four butter knives and one gold pencil. The young men were locked up for safe keeping. Yesterday afternoon a circular was received by the detectives from Mrs. Sarah Ann Cope, of Salem, Ohio, giving a description of the property found in possession of McClay and Marion, and offering $50 reward for the return of the goods and arrest of the thieves. The property will be returned to Mrs. Cope, and the thieves taken to Salem for trial.

*ALTHOUGH FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY* persons visit the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, every day, and have from one to twenty teeth extracted by Dr. Quincey A. Scott's delightful and painless process, and all declaring that they experienced no pain whatever, but were enjoying pleasant dreams, yet occasionally some one comes in and asks, "Do you really take out teeth without pain?" The answer is always "Yes, without any pain or danger, and if you even know how or when your teeth are extracted, we will make you a set for nothing."

### *OUR OWN PRACTICE.*

In pursuing our articles published in this paper, it will be observed that our system is founded upon fixed facts of the Medical Science, and we would just say that in our practice we have endeavored to be governed by the fundmental principles of right.

We treat all kinds of Chronic diseases, from a common cold to consumption, a common boil to cancer, the most inveterate scrofula, the most troublesome dyspepsia, the most lingering liver complaint, the most painful rheumatism or neuralgia, the most difficult asthma, the worst dropsy, the weakest nervous debility, the most violent spasms, the most critical female complaints, and the severest kidney affections and many other diseases which we have not named here.

Our remedies are prepared from substances that will assimilate with the organic body, and our prescriptions are put up under our own immediate supervision; and when these are administered in accordance with their really medical virtues and the true nature of the disease, they seldom fail to remove the morbid condition of the system and to invigorate and improve the health of the patient, and finally effect a cure when a cure is at all to be had.

Specimens of urine for examination can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States, and medicines can be sent by the same conveyance. Address,

DRS. OLESHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$10 *TO* $1,000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co. Bankers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. sep17-1swD&W

## FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110 |
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 | 112⅞ |
| U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons) | 113 |
| Five-Twenties, 1862 | 112⅞ |
| Five-Twenties, 1864 | 113½ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 | 116½ |
| Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue) | 116½ |
| Five-Twenties, 1867 | 117⅛ |
| Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered) | 116⅝ |
| Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons) | 117⅛ |
| Ten Forties | 111⅛ |
| Ten Forties (coupons) | 111⅛ |
| Currency Sixes | 117½ |
| New Five Per Cents | 112⅝ |

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Western Union | 79½ |
| Adams Express | 1 83½ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express | 70 |
| American Express | 61¾ |
| United States Express | 65 |
| Pacific Mail | 40½ |
| New York Central | 1 03½ |
| Erie | 23½ |
| Harlem | 129 |
| Michigan Central | 75 |
| Michigan Southern | 78½ |
| Union Pacific | 96 |
| Illinois Central | 86 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 91½ |
| Northwestern | 38¼ |
| Northwestern preferred | 45¼ |
| Northwestern common | 54⅜ |
| Rock Island | 97¼ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 33 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 52 |
| Toledo and Wabash | 31½ |
| Fort Wayne | 91½ |
| Chicago and Alton | 96 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 27⅝ |
| C. C. and I. C. | 10⅜ |

## THE MARKETS.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
October 15, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade is moving along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of notice. The weather was cool but not out of season. A great assistance to trade would be a good stage of water in our rivers. The prospect at present is not a very flattering one. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading; prices, however, are very uncertain, being governed altogether by circumstances. Butter—We have to report a very firm market and a good trade demand; this, however has been the situation for some time and will continue so as long as the supply falls short of the demand; we refer to prime descriptions only. Cheese—Holders are firm at the advance we have before noted; the stock in first hands is not a large one. Flour—The market was well supplied and prices were fairly maintained for favorite brands; the leading houses appear well satisfied with the situation. Bacon—The market was steady with a moderate demand for local purposes; we have no change to note in prices. Apples are in good demand; prices are firm but unchanged; the stock in first hands is not a large one. Potatoes are in good supply with a firm market.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,677 | Apples, bbls | 251 |
| Potatoes, bush | 2,144 | Butter, pkgs | 25 |
| Rye, sks | 635 | Oats, sks | 5,229 |
| Peaches, crates | 150 | Hay, bales | 1,446 |
| Wheat, sks | 160 | Corn, sks | 1,360 |
| Ice, tons | — | Bacon, tcs | 150 |
| Cheese, bxs | 103 | Barley, sks | 370 |

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—Under very liberal receipts the market was less firm and sales were made at a slight decline viz.: 60@65c per gallon.

APPLES—As before noted we can report an improved demand; this is no doubt caused by the disappearance of other fruits. The season is drawing near when an active market may be looked for; prices range from $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel.

ALES—The demand was fair and sales regular; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the card rates are: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; X X ale $10; X ale $9 per barrel; half barrels in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Market in fair supply; leading dealers quote alcohol at $2 10@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 08@1 10 per gallon.

BUTTER—The firmness we have before noted has been fully maintained, particularly for the finer grades. The present prices are well calculated to increase the receipts; we quote prime to choice roll 34 @36c; solid packed 31@32c; good to medium 27@29c per lb.

BEANS—There is a limited demand at present. This, however, is usually the situation; we hear of sales at $2 00@2 37 per bushel as per quality.

BEESWAX—Steady; we quote sales of dark 28@ 30c; prime yellow 32@35c per lb.

BROOM HANDLES—No. 1 plain $15 @18; No. 1 painted $25@28 per m.

BROOM CORN—In fair supply; the card rates are: Hurl 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6½c per lb.

BAGGING—Dealers report a good demand; for Penn mill two bushel 35c; two and a half bushel do 40c; three bushel 48c; market well supplied.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Steady with a fair jobbing demand; we quote ½-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 5-lb do $26; 10-lb boxes 40c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts are increasing. We quote: Jersey $10@12; Sackets belle berries $15.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices are on the decline; we note sales to a fair extent at $4@4 50; per bushel. We notice shipments to the west.

CHEESE—The demand for choice was a good one; holders of prime quality are very firm in their views; prices have an upward look; we can report sales of Ohio factory 15½@16c; New York dairy 16½ @17c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c per lb.

COKE—Since the change in the weather there has been an improved demand; we have no change to note in prices which range from $2 50@2 75 per ton delivered free on cars here.

CONCENTRATED LYE—In fair demand; we note sales in a regular way at $7 50@8 per case.

EGGS—Fresh ones are firm with sales at 24c per lb.

FLOUR—Dealers report a steady demand at the following: St. Louis $7 50@8; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 50 @6 75; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@ 7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 per bbl.

FISH—Dealers report a steady trade demand without any quotable change in prices; the card rates are as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $23; No. 1 mess do $21; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $13; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $10; Georges codfish, medium, per 100, $6 00; lake trout $6 50; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $9.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c per gallon; in car lots at the usual reduction.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1 winter strained $1 10@1 12 per gallon; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

GROCERIES—The market gives signs of weakness although prices are not quotably lower. The dealers in coffee have agreed to abolish the charge of 50c for packing which was previously charged on all invoices of coffee, and hereafter purchasers will not be charged for the boxes. The current rates are:

*Green Coffees*—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

*Roasted Coffees*—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

*Sugars*—Standard A 11¼c; Standard B 11⅛c; Standard extra C 11c; Standard hards 11⅜c; Franklin extra C 10½c; American extra C, 9⅝c; Atlantic C, 9½; Cuba 9¼c; Porto Rico 9¼c.

*Teas*—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@ 85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@ 85c per lb.

*Molasses*—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@ 70c.

*Syrups*—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

*Raisins*—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

*Soaps*—German mottled 6½c; Standard 4½c; Savon Imperial 6@6¼c; White Lilly 6¼@6½c; White Rose 6¼@6½c; Erasive 6 @6¼c; Star 6¼@6½c; American Castile, 10@11c; Foreign Castile, 13@14c.

GRAIN—The receipts are on the increase; we can report a more active market, with a shade lower prices for oats and corn. We quote as follows: Wheat—Dealers report the market steady and prices at a stand-still as follows: choice Kentucky and Illinois white $1 30@1 33 per bushel; Michigan and Ohio at $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@ 1 15. Corn—The receipts of new crop is steadily increasing; holders of old are more anxious to sell. The result was lower prices were the rule not the exception; we quote shelled at 89@90c per bushel for high mixed; old ear prime 90c; new is still quoted at 63@65c per bushel. Oats—The receipts continue large; prices are weak with a declining tendency; we quote white with sales at 61@62c; mixed 58@59c. Rye steady; we note an occasional sale at 1 00 @1 05. Barley—Market inactive; spring may be quoted at $1 15@1 20; fall $1 20@ 1 25.

HAY—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; we quote baled at $18 00@22 00 per ton; wagon lots sold at various prices.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales at $3@4 per barrel.

POTATOES—Are coming in pretty freely; we note sales by the car load at 85@ 95c. Sweets—Baltimore $3@3 50 per barrel; Jersey $4@4 50.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 50@60c per pair.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—We quote as follows: Hams 14½@15c; shoulders 10½@11½c; breakfast bacon 16@16½c; dried beef 16c; beef tongues $6 50@7 per dozen; rib sides 15½c; clear rib 15¾c; clear 16c; mess pork $25 per barrel; lard—prime leaf in tierces 16c; half barrels 16¾c; buckets 17c; in 3-lb caddies 17½c; in 5-lb do 17¼c; in 3-lb pails 18½c; in 5-lb do 18¼c; in 6-lb do 18c per lb.

SEEDS—Dull; no demand; timothy nominal at $2 00@3 to the trade; flax seed $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80.

TALLOW—16 light supply; sales of country at 7@7½c; city 8@8¼c.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
October 15, 1874.

REMARKS—The market for crude oil was quiet and prices were not materially changed. Refined oil is reported stronger in the eastern markets but there is not much change either in prices or demand, the condition of the market being about the same.

CRUDE.

The market continues quiet at about the same prices as those noted yesterday; spot oil, irrespective of pipe, for immediate shipment is quoted at 95@97½c on the cars; United at wells at 70@73¾c; Union do 70c; Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3,000 bbls United at wells | 70 c |
| 3,000 bbls United at wells | 71¼@72½c |
| 2,000 bbls United at wells | 73¾c |
| 3,000 bbls Union at wells | 70 c |
| 3,000 bbls immediate shipment | 95@97½c |

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is dull and weak; crude at station quoted at 95c; at wells 55c per bbl.

REFINED.

The market for refined is steady and unchanged; there is a little more strength in the markets for eastern deliveries, but there is no quotable alteration in prices; we quote at 9¾@9¾c on board cars; shipments by the Connellsville Road are steadily increasing.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12c for early delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined, spot is quoted at 11¾c; October delivery 12c.

OIL BARRELS

Remain unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—The Courier says: The petroleum market presents no particular activity and prices remain unchanged.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,000 bbls spot | 1 02½ |
| 1,000 bbls spot | 1 00 |

PARKER'S.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,000 bbls United at wells | 67½c |
| 2,000 bbls United at river | 70 c |
| 2,000 bbls United at wells | 73¾c |
| 2,000 bbls United at wells | 72½c |
| 1,000 bbls United at wells | 71¼c |
| 1,000 bbls United pipage paid | 95 c |
| 2,000 bbls United pipage paid | 97½c |
| 3,000 bbls Union at wells | 70 c |
| 3,000 bbls outside line wells | 67½c |

NEW YORK, October 14.—Closing of the 13th. Petroleum—The market has reacted a trifle from the late decline with rather more call from shippers and no sellers unless at an advance; crude in bulk is quoted at 5½c; refined 12c; sales of 8,000 bbls at 12c; cases 17¼@17½c for immediate shipment; naphtha 10½c for city; Philadelphia delivery—market stronger; sales of 5,000 bbls refined, deliverable by October 20th at 11¾c and 5,000 bbls spot delivery at 11¾c; prompt delivery quoted at 11⅜@ 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14. — Market quiet; S. W. 11¾c; crude 5¾c; cases 16¾; sales none; futures October 12c.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 12.—Market dull; United at wells 72@73¾c; immediate shipment 97½c, with nothing doing yet.

OIL CITY, October 14.—The market was quiet at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—Market weak and nothing doing; nominally at $1 00@ 1 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 14.—Market dull and quiet at 90c.

TIDIOUTE, October 14.—Market quiet at 70c bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 14.—Market quiet; held at 95c@$1 00.

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874.

CATTLE.

In cattle we can make no cahange from last week's prices and the market has been very dull. About the same quantity have been on sale and have been disposed of with very little profit to shippers. Choice heavy fat cattle were picked up first as there were only a limited supply of that kind on the market, while of common the supply was fully equal to the demand. There were but few Texas in the yards; the very low prices that this kind of stock has been bringing has almost stopped the shipment of them. Good, fat, grass fed Texas would bring fair prices. Bulls brought a little better price than last week, while cows and heifers were neglected and only worked off at low figures.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth | $6 50@6 75 |
| Choice 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth | 6 00@6 25 |
| Choice 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth | 5 60@5 75 |
| Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth | 5 25@5 50 |
| Choice 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth | 4 75@5 00 |
| Choice 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth | 4 25@4 50 |
| Texans | 2 50@3 25 |
| Bulls | 2 50@3 25 |
| Cows and heifers | 2 00@3 00 |

HOGS.

In our last issue we reported a decline in hogs, and now we have to note a complete break in the market. On Thursday, the 1st of October, prices kept declining every hour, and by Friday from $7 00 to 7 15 was the best price that could be had for extra Philadelphia, while Yorkers were off fully 50c per cwt, selling at $6 00@6 20 for heavy and $5 75@5 90 for light. Grassers were sold as low as $5 00 per cwt. On Monday prices were a little firmer and $7 25 was obtained for tops, while there was an advance of 10c on Yorkers; since then the market has ruled about the same. The arrivals were 278 cars, which is 74 more than than those of the previous week. The increase was mainly due to hogs contracted for, deliverable the last half September coming in, and causing a glut in the market. Extra Philadelphia hogs are not plenty.

The following are the ruling prices:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Philadelphia | $7 40@7 60 |
| Heavy Yorkers | 6 15@6 25 |
| Light Yorkers | 5 75@6 00 |
| Grassers | 5 10@5 25 |

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair, 98 cars against 80 last week. Prices were about the same as last week, and all were sold. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool | $5 25@5 50 |
| Good 85 to 90 lbs, fine wool | 4 75@5 00 |
| Fair 75@80 lbs | 4 25@4 50 |
| Common 70@75 lbs | 3 50@4 00 |
| Lambs | 4 50@6 00 |

### ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale was large, exceeding 1,200 head or more than 200 head in excess of last week; as usual, the largest number of the offerings consisted of medium and common grades, whilst dealers generally reported the market dull except for choice lots which brought full prices: common grades were reported fully 25c per cwt off, and not very saleable even at the decline; at the close of the market a number of lots were left over; as for some time past the offerings from Chicago were light; it may be proper to mention that Ohio was represented by several lots of good cattle. The fact is buyers were shy and those who did purchase took hold very sparingly. The top prices were $7@ 7 25; other sales were made as low as $2 50.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, fine and smooth | $7 00@7 25 |
| Prime extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth | 6 25@6 75 |
| Medium to good | 5 50@6 00 |
| Common to fair | 4 00@4 50 |
| Inferior or mixed stock | 3 00@3 50 |
| Bulls, as to quality | 2 50@3 50 |

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings this week were light, showing a large falling off as compared with last week, the decline being fully one-half. The market, except for the very best quality, was a dull one and ruled in favor of buyers, who did not appear to take any advantage of the situation; for "tops" a shade better prices were obtained; taken as a whole the market was a very unsatisfactory one, at least to holders.

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime 95 to 100 lbs fine wool | $5 25@5 50 |
| Fair to prime | 4 00@4 50 |
| Common sold at various prices. | |
| Lambs were in demand; there were some top ones disposed of at $6 00@6 50; other sales were reported at $2 50@4 50 per head. | |

HOGS.

The weather being favorable the market was more active; the high prices demanded prevent butchers taking hold with anything like freedom. Sales were made in a retail way at $6 50@7 50 per cwt., the principal demand being for corn fed.

VEAL CALVES.

The offerings of good veal calves continue light, unequal to the demand, and prices, in consequence, are higher and tending upward; may be quoted at 6@6½ c for prime and 7c for extra; common 5@ 5½c.

FRESH COWS.

The market was generally reported dull, especially for common stock, of which the offerings mainly consisted, and late in the forenoon there were still some remaining unsold. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote at $25@40 for common to fair and $50@60 for prime to extra. There is no difficulty in disposing of good milkers at full rates.

### NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Customs receipts $264,000. Treasury disbursements $49,000. Money loaned at 2½@3 per cent. Prime discounts, short time, 5½@6. Sterling quiet at 483½@484 for sixty days and 486¾@487 for sight.

Gold, only one price, 110, ruled to-day. Borrowing rates flat and 2 per cent. Clearings $18,000,000. State bonds quiet and steady. Railroads firm in late dealings. Governments steady. The prevailing feature in stocks as in Wall street generally throughout the day was dullness. The market at the close was weak, and prices were the lowest of the day. The decline ranged ⅛@1¾ per cent. and was most marked in Erie, Western Union and Lake Shore, these being the most active. The stocks sales of the day aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 21,000 Erie, 43,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 6,500 Wabash and 4,300 Ohios.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton easier; sales 1,743; middling upland 15¾c; Orleans 15¾c; futures closed easy; sales 24,500 bales as follows: October 15 3-10c; November 15 7-32@¼; December 15 15-32@½c; January 15 23-32@15¾c; February 15 31-32@16c; March 16 5-10@ 16 11-32c; April 16 11-16c; May 16 27-32 @10 27-32½c; June 17 3-32c. Flour in moderate demand but unchanged; receipts 9,000. Wheat steady; less doing; receipts 43,000 bbls; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 05; No. 2 Chicago $1 06@1 08¼; No. 2 Northwest $1 07@1 08; new No. 2 Milwaukee $1 12@ 1 13; No. 1 spring $2 18@1 22. Rye quiet at 96c@$1 02. Barley dull; Malt quiet; Corn lower and less active; receipts 18,000 bushels; western mixed 92½@93¾c; high mixed and yellow western 93¾@94c. Oats dull and lower, mixed western 61@ 62¼c; white 61@65c. Hay firm at 60@65c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm 18½c. Sugar, Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 5¾c; refined 12¾c. Rosin firm at $2 45. Eggs unchanged. Pork lower at $21½@22¼. Beef quiet; cutmeats steady 11¾@12c; middles steady at 11@11¼c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm; common to prime 12¾@15¾c. Whiskey lower at $1 05@1 05½.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fair package movement in cotton goods, prints and woolen shawls. Cotton flannels in good demand and firm at previous prices. Brown cottons fairly active. Atlantic A and H brown sheetings severally reduced to 10½ and 10c. Cottonades more inquired for by the clothing trade. Kentucky jeans in better demand. Woolen goods quiet. Foreign dress goods and millinery goods selling low at auction.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 spring 95@96c; No. 2 88¾ spot; seller October 88¾c; seller November No. 3 84½c; rejected 80@80½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 73¾c spot; 73¾c seller October; 70c bid for seller November; 68½c seller year; rejected 73c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 47¼c bid for spot; 47½c bid for seller October; 46c seller November; 45@45¾c seller year; rejected 44@44½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 82@83c. Barley dull; No. 2 unsettled $1 05½@1 08 spot. Pork dull and declined to $20 25@ 20 50 spot; $17 27½ seller year. Lard dull but unchanged; 14c spot; 11¾c seller year. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 7½c; short rib middles 10¾c. Whiskey lower at $1 00. On call board this afternoon wheat closed steady at 89c seller October or November; corn firm at 74c seller October; 70½c seller November; oats at 47¾c spot.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red and amber western $1 23; No. 2 do. $1 19½@1 22; No. 3 $1 15@1 16. Corn dull at 92c. Oats firmer, mixed western at 60c; white 62@63c. Rye quiet at $1 00 @1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy depressed. Pork dull at $22 50. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib 14; s.c. hams 14@15. Lard, refined 15c. Butter easier under increased receipts at 35@37c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal unchanged. Whiskey dull and unsettled at $1 06@1 07½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Clover seed in fair demand at 10@10½c; timothy $2 80@3; flaxseed $1 95. Flour less active and steady; super $3 25@5 75; extra $4@ 4 75. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1 19 @1 21; amber $1 22. Rye scarce; held at $1 08. Corn declined 2c; mixed western 98c. Oats firmer; white 62@63c; mixed 60c. Provisions weak; Pork $23@25; beef hams 22c; smoked hams 14@15c; sides 14¾@ 15¼c. Petroleum—refined 11¾@11¾c; crude unchanged. Butter easier; western prime 32@34c; fair to good 25@28c; choice western rolls 37@38c. Cheese firm; western prime 14¾@15½c. Eggs strong; western 28. Whisky offered at $1 06.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 14.—Wool was quiet and dull. Holders are quite indifferent about selling. Medium unwashed fleeces in demand at very full prices. Combing and delaines selections scarce, wanted and command very full prices. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces were made at 52 @60c including X, XX and XXX; Michigan fleeces 49@52c; Wisconsin and western fleeces 45@50c; combing and delaine selections 55@62½c; very little pulled in market. Prices firm for